

HONOR MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Noted Men Deliver Addresses at
Second Day of Celebration
at Cumberland Gap.

40 BRIEF EULOGIES MADE

Chancellor Hill Says the Best Tribute
to the Martyred President is to be
Loyal to His Successor in the
Present Crisis.

Cumberland Gap, Tenn., Feb. 11.—Forty members of Congress delivered brief eulogies of Abraham Lincoln today at the anniversary celebration being held by the Lincoln Memorial University here. The program, which began yesterday, will be concluded tomorrow.

The best tribute to Lincoln on this, the eve of his birthday, is loyalty to his successor, said Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of the university.

It is better, he said, to recognize and honor such peerless leaders while they are at work in our midst than to wait until the death certificate is issued. "Could Lincoln—glorious, maligned, criticized, assailed and assassinated—have heard the faintest echo of the tumultuous applause that now greets his name, the prolonged night through which he passed would not have been starless. Could McKinley have heard the agonizing groans of the nation above his coffin dust, his heart would have been strengthened during the burdensome days of the Spanish-American war."

"There is another in our midst today, standing at the center of a world crisis. Great interest and issues are revolving about him. The destiny of the nation is in his hands. His burden is as great as any ever imposed upon mortal man. Yet in the midst of the tumult, he is working so silently that we are scarcely conscious of his presence. Power is always silent."

"At such a time as this, partisanship should disappear. Patriotism should occupy the foreground, and every man who loves the flag and who believes in the preservation of our national self-respect, owes it to his citizenship to stand loyally by the President, to uphold his hands, and thus to contribute to the solution of the great problems which confront him. This loyalty to his successor will be our best tribute to Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and President Marcus H. Marks, of the Borough of Manhattan, also spoke.

R. L. Kinkead, representing the students, spoke on "Lincoln Memorial in the Future."

Chief speakers at the night session were Senator Watson, of Indiana, Senator Norris and Leslie M. Shaw.

LITTLE HOPE PREVAILS IN BERLIN OF AVERTING WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES

(Continued From Page One.)
former procedure of warning, if it they found this advisable.

It was considered that the only policy of the avoidance of hostilities would result from a modification of its standpoints by one or the other side, and before the Associated Press correspondent's departure from Berlin, there seemed no probability that Germany would give way this time or abandon the ruthless submarine campaign.

News Over Central Cable

From a neutral cable office it now is possible to tell the story of the development of the present crisis, on which the most rigid censorship has been applied in Germany.

To the observer in Berlin, the approach of the crisis has been plainly and definitely evident since the rejection of Germany's peace overtures. Information as to Germany's definite decision to start a submarine campaign, war, and even the form it would take, namely, a blockade of specified regions (though the idea of a "prohibited zone" was later substituted for that of a "blockade") at the request of the naval authorities, who anticipated possible formal objections under the blockade regions, was received by the Associated Press almost on the morrow of Ambassador Gerard's speech on German-American good relations, delivered at the banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade early in January.

A week later it was stated that a full decision on the situation had not been reached and that the campaign would not be launched until after further consultations with Germany's allies and the receipt of certain information from Count von Bernstorff and Count Tarnowski von Arnim, respectively German and Austrian ambassadors to the United States.

How Rapture is Faced

How is Germany facing the existing rupture of relations with the United States and the prospect of an outbreak of actual hostilities?

Naval men have been urging and preaching the unleashing of the submarine campaign for so long, even at the risk of war, that their attitude was a foregone conclusion. The imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Zimmermann, and the leaders of the so-called chancellery faction face the prospect of an outbreak of hostilities with the United States with keen regret.

They yielded to the necessity of taking a step declared by experts only a short cut to ending the war, to which, otherwise, they would have been reluctant to resort.

How much confidence they express or is inwardly felt cannot, of course, be told, but Secretary Zimmermann, for instance, declared to the Associated Press the day before the news of President Wilson's rupture of relations came, with every outward evidence of conviction, that if the United States would abstain from interference and give Germany a free hand, a few months would see the end of the conflict.

Two or three months was his first phrase, which he afterward extended "perhaps six months."

Notwithstanding the plain terms of President Wilson's earlier communication, the official evidence is that the inauguration of an unrestricted submarine campaign might perhaps, after all, not bring about a breach with the United States for in the days between von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement and the news of President Wilson's step in breaking off relations they were awaiting word from America with interest and anxiety which they made no effort to conceal.

Word Came as a Crash

When this word did come, it came as a crash, tumbling down any remaining illusions as to the American government's attitude and barring the way completely to any negotiations they may have hoped to undertake upon the basis of the American reply.

From Sunday evening on, none of them seemed to cherish much expectation that the status of a rupture of relations would last long and that a complete victory becoming fixed, the average German declared for the use of any weapon which may compel peace, even at the risk of bringing in the United States. The majority would undoubtedly have preferred to avoid a breach with the United States, but they are willing to take that in the bargain in trying the weapon in which they now see the only possible means of bringing the war to a quick end.

United States, of their concept of armed merchantmen and their liability to attack as warships.

Decision Emperor's Birthday.

The final decision on an out-and-out submarine campaign of a so-called ruthless type apparently was taken at the grand Austro-German conference at German headquarters on the German emperor's birthday, though the Associated Press heard the statement that submarines, departing several days earlier for stations on the submarine hunting grounds, were provided with contingent orders for this eventuality.

The censorship, however, shied down tightly on any definite statements or predictions of the approaching crisis.

Ambassador Gerard, of course, was aware of the current gossip and probably was able to advise the State Department of the possible turn in events, even while the echoes of his banquet speech were still resounding. But he was given no intimation from official sources, and even at his interview with Foreign Minister Zimmermann, the day before the inauguration of the unrestricted submarine campaign, Herr Zimmermann gave him no definite statement on the morrow's proceedings, although the decisions had been finally reached.

The memorandum was ready, and even maps of the prohibited zone had been prepared for the use of the German newspapers.

Proclamation in Reichstag

The ambassador and the American government therefore were faced with the announcement of a fact accomplished when on the afternoon of January 31 Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, promulgated in the Reichstag committee the news that a ruthless submarine campaign would begin immediately and that the committee the text of the memorandum on the prohibited zone and the note to the United States—documents which reached the American embassy only several hours later.

Thereafter, no opportunity or occasion, as in the days of the Sussex trouble, for any negotiations to prevent the crisis or an attempt to stave off the coming break between the two countries. Nothing could be done except to report to Washington the developments which appeared in the press of the world before the embassy dispatches had started from Berlin and await the anticipated explosion.

This came in the shape of a rupture of relations earlier than even Americans had expected and certainly with a promptness which astonished and perhaps even dismayed the German official world, prepared though it was for energetic American action.

Word "Blockade" Objectionable

The announcement of the plan of ruthless submarine warfare was preceded by extended deliberations as to the name which should be given it, the question of its relative efficacy and the thoroughness of the measures against sea-borne trade to the Entente countries entering importantly into the problem.

Apparently the decision was against the use of the word "blockade," though the German term "see sperre," literally "sea closure," is susceptible of translation as "blockade," and the Associated Press after consultation with German language experts used this translation in its dispatches.

The German term "see sperre," literally "sea closure," is susceptible of translation as "blockade," and the Associated Press after consultation with German language experts used this translation in its dispatches.

The announcement of the submarine campaign was made.

Termed "Prohibited Zone."

The correspondent was informed the following day that this translation was correct. The admiralty objected to its use and furnished the correspondent with the term "prohibited zone" as the proper English equivalent. The campaign now is known by this term and the German newspapers lately have been combating the theory that it is a blockade in the international law sense of the word.

Just what results the German experts expect from the campaign is uncertain, but in conversations in German newspapers the belief was expressed that if it succeeded in raising the monthly tonnage to a million tons, in addition to having a deterrent effect on 3,000,000 tons of neutral shipping plying to British ports, the campaign would effect its object and force England to consider peace. This, it was stated, would have to be effected by not more than two-thirds of the available submarines since, owing to the nature of the work, only a few submarines must spend at least a third of their time in port re-fitting and repairing or on their way to and from the cruising grounds.

Probably ten or more of the undersea boats stationed in the Mediterranean will help the Austrian flotillas in closing that sea. The results attained by the remainder in the operations against French and British traffic in the first few days of the new campaign, were obvious at a glance.

Naval men, who spoke with evident satisfaction of the big tonnage figures reported from day to day.

How Rapture is Faced

How is Germany facing the existing rupture of relations with the United States and the prospect of an outbreak of actual hostilities?

Naval men have been urging and preaching the unleashing of the submarine campaign for so long, even at the risk of war, that their attitude was a foregone conclusion. The imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Zimmermann, and the leaders of the so-called chancellery faction face the prospect of an outbreak of hostilities with the United States with keen regret.

They yielded to the necessity of taking a step declared by experts only a short cut to ending the war, to which, otherwise, they would have been reluctant to resort.

How much confidence they express or is inwardly felt cannot, of course, be told, but Secretary Zimmermann, for instance, declared to the Associated Press the day before the news of President Wilson's rupture of relations came, with every outward evidence of conviction, that if the United States would abstain from interference and give Germany a free hand, a few months would see the end of the conflict.

Two or three months was his first phrase, which he afterward extended "perhaps six months."

Notwithstanding the plain terms of President Wilson's earlier communication, the official evidence is that the inauguration of an unrestricted submarine campaign might perhaps, after all, not bring about a breach with the United States for in the days between von Bethmann-Hollweg's announcement and the news of President Wilson's step in breaking off relations they were awaiting word from America with interest and anxiety which they made no effort to conceal.

Word Came as a Crash

When this word did come, it came as a crash, tumbling down any remaining illusions as to the American government's attitude and barring the way completely to any negotiations they may have hoped to undertake upon the basis of the American reply.

From Sunday evening on, none of them seemed to cherish much expectation that the status of a rupture of relations would last long and that a complete victory becoming fixed, the average German declared for the use of any weapon which may compel peace, even at the risk of bringing in the United States. The majority would undoubtedly have preferred to avoid a breach with the United States, but they are willing to take that in the bargain in trying the weapon in which they now see the only possible means of bringing the war to a quick end.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, too, they are informed, is for the ruthless submarine warfare, and the field marshal's name still wields a spell upon German minds. His judgment inspires confidence in the hearts of the German masses.

Will Call Meeting of G. O. P. National Committee

Because of German Crisis It Will Not Take Place Until Summer.

New York, February 11.—William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, in a letter tonight to George W. Perkins and Everett Colby, Progressive members of the Republican campaign committee in the recent election, announced his intention of calling a meeting of the national committee, probably in May or June, next.

On January 31, Mr. Perkins and Mr. Colby addressed a letter to Mr. Wilcox, in which they urged him to call a meeting of the national committee "to discuss fully and openly the grave and important questions that confront our country today."

In his reply Mr. Wilcox points out that it would be inopportune now to call the national committee together, "because events have taken place which have brought our country to the verge of war, and this is a time when partisan discussion is stilled and the best thought of our people, regardless of party feeling, is turned to the loyal support of the administration at Washington in all its efforts to meet honorably and fearlessly the crisis which faces the nation."

Chairman Wilcox said the meeting of the national committee probably would be held in Chicago.

MR. W. P. CLINE HAS AUTO
STOLEN FROM THE STREET

Machine Was Found Late Last Night
Wrecked on Road Below Delgado

Mr. W. P. Cline, superintendent of telegraph for the Atlantic Coast Line, had his automobile stolen early last night while it was standing in the street near the home of Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt No. 266 Dock street, where Mr. Cline was visiting, and the car was discovered about midnight on the turnpike below Delgado, where it had been wrecked by colliding with a tree on the side of the highway. The machine was discovered by J. A. Smith, colored, driver for the Wilmington Taxicab Company, who had been to Winter Park in a machine.

Mr. Cline left the car on the street about 5:30 o'clock, but did not learn it had been stolen until about 10 o'clock when he started home. He reported the larceny to the police and officers were sent to work on the case. The taxicab driver reported the finding of the wrecked car to the police and sergeant Lay and County Officer Godwin went down and identified it as the stolen machine. The entire front was torn up, a wheel smashed and the top broken off.

Wreckage Washed Ashore

Pernambuco, Brazil, Feb. 11.—During the last few days a considerable amount of wreckage has been washed ashore on the coast near the mouth of the Paranahyba. The wreckage includes wire cables, a tin box containing a small quantity of cylinders filled with an explosive substance, planks, and cans of provisions.

Virginia Troops Returning

Brownsville, Texas, Feb. 11.—The Second Virginia Infantry left here today for Richmond to demobilize.

GERARD NOW OFF
OF GERMAN SOIL

(Continued From Page One.)

can minister to Switzerland, Pleasant A. Stovall, 11 representative of the Swiss army, including Colonel Brunger and Capt. Rudolph Iselin. A Swiss military guard of honor was also in waiting and a big delegation of citizens greeted the former American ambassador to Germany.

The trip from Berlin was made without noteworthy incident, although some curiosity was displayed by those who gathered along the route through Germany.

Mr. Gerard disembarked at Zurich with about 120 other Americans intending at first to remain there, but when he was assured of accommodations at Bern, he left immediately for that city. He will remain in Bern for two or three days, arranging for his trip to Paris.

DIPLOMATS AND GOVERNMENT
REPRESENTATIVE BID FAREWELL

London, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Gerard and party, numbering 115 persons, left Berlin Saturday evening. Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs today.

Count Montignies, of the foreign office, and members of the diplomatic corps said good bye at the station.

LEGISLATURE HAS
FULL STATE AHEAD

(SPECIAL MORGAN PUNISHMENT)

give the State a "Custer Law" that it is hoped will bring more general and complete enforcement of laws that are already on the statute books to enforce the degree of prohibition the State has.

The original anti-saloon league bill has gone to the unfavorable calendar without the minority favoring what would give it any standing whatever on the floor of the House. Furthermore, the House refused to re-refer the bill when its friends asked this favor in the hope of framing a compromise measure. Probably the bill for a "Custer Law" will be introduced independently the coming week or in the last days of the session with a view to rushing it through the legislative mill.

EFFORT OF BRITISH TO
ALARM GERMAN PUBLIC

(Continued From Page One.)

Intention was to create public alarm in Germany, and thus cause outbursts of popular indignation and perhaps even prompt the German government to rash actions based on error.

War or no war cotton, as cotton, is worth more than the currently quoted values; war or no war cotton, as the shuttlecock of international politics and trade hysteria, is worth only what the fears of men make it worth. The recent radical shrinkage in values is due not to a state of facts but to a condition of mind. Cotton has slumped twenty-five dollars per bale within two days not because the supply is any greater or consumptive requirements any less than before, but because an unreasoning fear has invaded the market places. The frenzied offers to sell lower and lower and still lower are but the hysterical cries of a nerve-racked man in the dark. The time has arrived when men must strike a light and take a firm grip on themselves. If this stampede is not arrested, it may dislodge the spot holder from his hitherto impregnable position. This must be prevented at all costs because any weakening in this regard would mean disaster to the cotton industry, and would deal a blow at the prosperity of the South.

This is not a statistical argument to prove the strength of cotton on its own merits; it is an appeal to the reason and the manhood of the cotton people. The purpose of this statement is not to show why the price of cotton should advance but how the price may be made to advance. These are the facts that should be impressed upon all concerned. Whether we have war or not there is hardly enough cotton in existence to supply the demands of the current trade year. There is therefore no reason why the remnant of last year's crop, considered by itself, should be depressed. On the contrary there is every reason why a crop which carried no surplus should command high prices. The significance of this fact has been obscured by the universal assumption that the acreage to be planted in cotton for the coming year will be abnormally increased and that in consequence a materially larger crop than the last is probable. The vision of a bumper crop coming in a precarious future casts the shadow of fear upon the cotton market. But suppose this status should be reversed? Suppose the fear should fall upon the consuming element of the cotton trade that there would be no increase in acreage but a reduction rather, and that in consequence another famine crop was probable? Suppose the farmers, the bankers and the merchants should determine that the 1917 acreage should be curtailed to limits which would make it practically impossible to produce a surplus of cotton during the next 18 months? In such a case would we see men frantically endeavoring to sell at enormous discounts cotton for delivery within said period? It is an everlasting verity that they would not. On the contrary, there would be a stampede to buy cotton which would lift values to new high levels.

The crux of the situation lies, therefore, in the size of the next crop. The most important factor in determining the probable size of the crop is the acreage planted. The extent of the acreage lies within the control of the farmers, the bankers and the merchants. They can control the season, but they cannot control the acreage. The people most vitally interested are therefore the arbiters of their own destiny. Will they seize this opportunity and by common effort avert distress and insure remunerative prices for their great product? Even without a systematic and determined movement for acreage curtailment it is hardly possible under the circumstances that will surround the making of the next crop, to produce any more than a very moderate yield. The discouragement caused by recent market developments, the scarcity and high price of fertilizers, the curtailed labor and the tremendously enlarged scope of boll weevil devastation will in themselves inevitably restrict within moderate limits the production on even a largely increased acreage.—But if a comparatively large acreage should be planted, several months would elapse before these conclusions were demonstrated and in the meantime incalculable damage might be done. In such a case support to the market would come too late. Time to an extent, a determined movement for restriction of acreage inaugurated now would vitalize the markets as by an electric shock and would not only insure good prices in the future, but would save the considerable remnant of last year's crop from ruthless and wholly unnecessary sacrifice.

The vital interest of the farmers in maintaining the price of cotton is obvious. The bankers are vitally interested in this issue because they are carrying a large part of the unsold remnant of the crop. The merchants are vitally interested because their future prosperity or distress will be determined by the prices at which the remnant is sold. Every Southern state is vitally interested, because prosperity cannot flourish in any of them when their great staple crop is in eclipse. These are the essentials of the necessary campaign.

Hold all cotton until the period of demoralization is past. Curtail acreage to a point which will

"Stand By Cotton"

War or no war cotton, as cotton, is worth more than the currently quoted values; war or no war cotton, as the shuttlecock of international politics and trade hysteria, is worth only what the fears of men make it worth. The recent radical shrinkage in values is due not to a state of facts but to a condition of mind. Cotton has slumped twenty-five dollars per bale within two days not because the supply is any greater or consumptive requirements any less than before, but because an unreasoning fear has invaded the market places. The frenzied offers to sell lower and lower and still lower are but the hysterical cries of a nerve-racked man in the dark. The time has arrived when men must strike a light and take a firm grip on themselves. If this stampede is not arrested, it may dislodge the spot holder from his hitherto impregnable position. This must be prevented at all costs because any weakening in this regard would mean disaster to the cotton industry, and would deal a blow at the prosperity of the South.

This is not a statistical argument to prove the strength of cotton on its own merits; it is an appeal to the reason and the manhood of the cotton people. The purpose of this statement is not to show why the price of cotton should advance but how the price may be made to advance. These are the facts that should be impressed upon all concerned. Whether we have war or not there is hardly enough cotton in existence to supply the demands of the current trade year. There is therefore no reason why the remnant of last year's crop, considered by itself, should be depressed. On the contrary there is every reason why a crop which carried no surplus should command high prices. The significance of this fact has been obscured by the universal assumption that the acreage to be planted in cotton for the coming year will be abnormally increased and that in consequence a materially larger crop than the last is probable. The vision of a bumper crop coming in a precarious future casts the shadow of fear upon the cotton market. But suppose this status should be reversed? Suppose the fear should fall upon the consuming element of the cotton trade that there would be no increase in acreage but a reduction rather, and that in consequence another famine crop was probable? Suppose the farmers, the bankers and the merchants should determine that the 1917 acreage should be curtailed to limits which would make it practically impossible to produce a surplus of cotton during the next 18 months? In such a case would we see men frantically endeavoring to sell at enormous discounts cotton for delivery within said period? It is an everlasting verity that they would not. On the contrary, there would be a stampede to buy cotton which would lift values to new high levels.

The crux of the situation lies, therefore, in the size of the next crop. The most important factor in determining the probable size of the crop is the acreage planted. The extent of the acreage lies within the control of the farmers, the bankers and the merchants. They can control the season, but they cannot control the acreage. The people most vitally interested are therefore the arbiters of their own destiny. Will they seize this opportunity and by common effort avert distress and insure remunerative prices for their great product? Even without a systematic and determined movement for acreage curtailment it is hardly possible under the circumstances that will surround the making of the next crop, to produce any more than a very moderate yield. The discouragement caused by recent market developments, the scarcity and high price of fertilizers, the curtailed labor and the tremendously enlarged scope of boll weevil devastation will in themselves inevitably restrict within moderate limits the production on even a largely increased acreage.—But if a comparatively large acreage should be planted, several months would elapse before these conclusions were demonstrated and in the meantime incalculable damage might be done. In such a case support to the market would come too late. Time to an extent, a determined movement for restriction of acreage inaugurated now would vitalize the markets as by an electric shock and would not only insure good prices in the future, but would save the considerable remnant of last year's crop from ruthless and wholly unnecessary sacrifice.

The vital interest of the farmers in maintaining the price of cotton is obvious. The bankers are vitally interested in this issue because they are carrying a large part of the unsold remnant of the crop. The merchants are vitally interested because their future prosperity or distress will be determined by the prices at which the remnant is sold. Every Southern state is vitally interested, because prosperity cannot flourish in any of them when their great staple crop is in eclipse. These are the essentials of the necessary campaign.

Hold all cotton until the period of demoralization is past. Curtail acreage to a point which will

render any other than a moderate crop impossible.

In order to accomplish the end in view the farmers should individually and in their unions vigorously speak and act. The bankers should extend credits on the remnant of the present crop but should curtail credits on the preparations for the coming crop. The merchants should by limiting advances on the coming crop curtail the acreage of their credit customers. The governments of the several Southern states should call conferences of the interests involved in order to focus attention on this vital issue and to the end that the facts of salvation instead of the fears of destruction may be widely disseminated.

There are battles to be fought other than those of blood and iron and sinking ships. This is one of them. It is a fight for economic independence. Duty as well as interest points the way. The means of victory are at hand. The night may be won right now before a new seed is put into the ground. The course proposed will save cotton now and hereafter despite wars and rumors of wars. Will the people act?

W. B. THOMPSON.
New Orleans, February 3, 1917.

RAIDER AND U-BOAT
SEEN IN MID-OCEAN?

(Continued From Page One.)

stroyed, nine other ships could be seen closer in shore, but no war vessel was in sight. A British cruiser, however, he been sighted earlier in the day.

It was at 7:55 a. m. on February 5 that officers of the Kroonland sighted several miles off the Kroonland's port bow what they declared was a submarine. All they could see was the conning tower. The craft approached within a couple of miles, remained in sight for about 15 minutes, then disappeared.

Two hours later, the officers added, a one-funnel ship painted black or some dark color, appeared. It had two look-out stations on the foremast and a derrick rigged forward of the funnel, with the boom swung out at an angle of about 45 degrees. No signals were given.

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Spend Your Money
with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

Strength - Character and Ability
to exercise judiciously our resources, both moral and material, for the benefit of all who come in touch with us, have been the means whereby we have set the standard in banking.

The Murchison National Bank

Two Days
BEGINNING TODAY

Artercraft Pictures Present
MARY
PICKFORD

As a Little Scotch Darling of a
Lass in Her Latest Triumph

READ THIS!
"Miss Pickford scores an equal triumph in moods serious and merry. The versatility she exhibits throughout this production will cause it to be listed as the

THE PRIDE
OF
THE CLAN

WITH MATT MOORE
The Charmingest, Sweetest Story Little Mary Has Ever Helped to Tell

best film she has ever appeared in. Her portrayal of the Scotch lassie will be hailed with universal delight and satisfaction wherever the dainty personality of bonny Mary is flashed on the screen."

EXHIBITORS TRADE REVIEW



"That's the Bayer Cross"

It is the mark of the one genuine, unadulterated Aspirin.

Ask for Bayer-Tablets Aspirin

and see that every package and every tablet bears

"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"

Pocket Boxes of 12, Bottles of 24 and Bottles of 100

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monosodium salt of acetylsalicylic acid is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.

en, and those seen by the Kroonland were unanswered. For some time the mysterious stranger kept a course parallel to the Kroonland, then veered sharply, swung in a circle away from the American liner, and disappeared.

NAVAL BILL TO BE
PASSED TOMORROW

(Continued From Page One)

Joint session to count the electoral vote of the November election for President and vice-president of the United States.

Captain and Ten Men Lost.

London, Feb. 11.—Lloyds reports the Italian bark Luiginag, of 1,700 tons, aground and a total loss. The captain and ten men were lost. Five men were saved.

FOR
HEADACHE
TAKE
BROMALGINE
HITS THE SPOT
SAFE ABSOLUTELY
3c AT FOURTEENS
10c, 25c AND 50c
BOTTLES

RAIDER AND U-BOAT
SEEN IN MID-OCEAN?

(Continued From Page One.)

stroyed, nine other ships could be seen closer in shore, but no war vessel was in sight. A British cruiser, however, he been sighted earlier in the day.

It was at 7:55 a. m. on February 5 that officers of the Kroonland sighted several miles off the Kroonland's port bow what they declared was a submarine. All they could see was the conning tower. The craft approached within a couple of miles, remained in sight for about 15 minutes, then disappeared.

Two hours later, the officers added, a one-funnel ship painted black or some dark color, appeared. It had two look-out stations on the foremast and a derrick rigged forward of the funnel, with the boom swung out at an angle of about 45 degrees. No signals were given.

BELLANS
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. One package
proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Spend Your Money
with your home merchants. They help pay the taxes, keep up the schools, build roads, and make this a community worth while. You will find the advertising of the best ones in this paper.

Strength - Character and Ability
to exercise judiciously our resources, both moral and material, for the benefit

THEATRICAL

Guy Johnson's "Dolly Dimple Girls" Musical Comedy Company, the all-star aggregation which was chosen to open the season at the Victoria last fall, and which set up a record that all managers since have been striving to equal, comes back to the Royal for a week's engagement starting this afternoon, and bids fair to smash every attendance record of the entire season, with the same big stars who made such a hit the last time here and the addition of other enjoyable features.

The Dolly Dimple Girls will present an all new repertoire of musical comedy plays, everything being new but the faces, and of course the face that will bring down the house on every appearance is that of Guy Johnson himself, the South's premier blackface comedian, known wherever shows are known as the most original "Jake" in existence.

The other big specialty acts which Wilmingtonians remember with no much pleasure, headed by Weist and Meyers' "Two Singing Lads and a Piano" in the flutest musical and singing act on the road. The Dolly Dimple Quartette, harmony singers, Miss Grace Hutchinson "And The Blues", "Sohn and Sohn", the South's Sweetest Singers, Louise Wright, the dainty comedienne, and Elsie Johnson, the talented leading woman, all are to come back again. And in addition, there is a mammoth U. B. O. vaudeville

novelty act Shelman and Kramer, that will make a distinct hit.

Today and tomorrow the second great chapter of "The Crimson Stain Mystery" will be shown, as an extra feature, starring Maurice Costello and Ethel Grandin. Matinees are much cheaper and identically the same show is presented as at night.

"The Great Secret"

Grand patrons are certainly "tickled to death" at the announcement that the management is going to present to them on a silver platter, without one cent extra cost, the most expensive serial ever filmed, starring the supreme sovereign of the screen, Francis X. Bushman, with the crowned queen of motion pictures, beautiful Beverly Bayne.

"The Great Secret" cost to produce a little more than a half million dollars—to be exact, \$540,000, the cost of each individual chapter being in the neighborhood of \$26,000. When it is stated that the usual feature photoplay of five reels cost on an average of \$20,000 to produce, some relative understanding of the elaborate manner in which each two reel chapter of "The Great Secret" has been made can be gained.

In "The Great Secret" Francis X. Bushman has the greatest role of his entire career, and is seen at his very best—the way in which millions of American photoplay enthusiasts like to see him. As William Strong, he enacts a role of vile strength rivaling anything he has previously done on the screen. He plays no less than



THREE SINGING MARVELS
With Guy Johnson's Dolly Dimple Girls Company at the Royal Theatre Today.

seven different parts in the production. In one disguise he is a venerable Chinaman; in another a longshoreman, while his real character part is that of William Montgomery Strong, handsome and wealthy clubman.

Beverly Bayne has a role that will charm all her admirers as never before, and readers should watch these columns for further news regarding this great serial, which is to be presented as an extra feature at the Grand beginning next Friday.

Show of Thrills at Bijou

Thrills such as have never before been registered on the films, startling and terrific pinches that will bring you to the very edge of your seat; unexpected and startling situations crowding over each other in rapid succession, are some of the things promised to everyone who goes to the Bijou today, where the second great chapter of "The Purple Mask" the great Universal serial starring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford will be presented. A powerful serial achievement—the kind that the millions of picture fans admire most—the kind they will every mothers son and daughter of them enjoy hugely the kind that everyone will be forced to follow with eager intensity, presenting new thrills, big-

ger punches, more and more fascinating action, is what is offered to movie fans in "The Purple Mask", and in which the two most popular serial stars on earth Grace Cunard and Francis Ford are putting the very best work of their career. Capacity crowds are assured for today to see the second great chapter.

Another rare treat for Bijou fans today—Violet Mersereau, the most beautiful of all the dainty little Universal leading ladies, is back again, and presents at the Bijou today a mammoth three reel dramatic gem that contains more interest and more action than the ordinary five reel feature, entitled "Souls United" a photoplay with tense and absorbing situations and a heart appeal that cannot be denied. That makes it a mammoth five reel bill today.

Big Offering at Victoria

Mary Pickford in her second mammoth eight reel Aircraft production, "The Pride of the Clan" is today's and tomorrow's offering at the Victoria and patrons of that theatre can rest assured that it is a production that has received only the highest praise from all critics, in which the dainty little screen actress enacts the role of Scotch

lassie, co-starring with handsome Matt Moore.

The story offers a typical Pickford subject and weaves itself about the pretty daughter of a Scottish chieftain who at an early age is placed at the head of her clan when a severe storm at sea results in the loss of her father and several other fishermen off the western coast of Scotland. There is an indescribable pathos in the situation of the young girl living alone in a wretched hulk on the seashore ruling the rugged and untutored fishermen and their families. Although Marget is amongst them she is not of them, possessing a spirituality of soul and a brightness of outlook that stands out in contrast to the uncouth ways of the islanders.

Her rule, however, is of a light character and she is free to devote herself to her simple courtship with Jamie Campbell, a young fisherman. On the eve of her betrothal to Jamie, Marget is suddenly confronted with a situation that makes away her bonnie smile and throws a dark cloud over her future happiness. Alon earth with a breaking heart she sets out to sea in her old fishing hulk which soon begins to founder. Within sight of land Marget is trapped miserably in her cabin but it is her tender care for animals that solves the suspense of these awful moments and restores her to the arms of her sweetheart.

Many opportunities are given the star to display her inimitable talents to best advantage and under the supervision of Maurice Tourneur various situations of particular artistic charm have been secured in addition to a series of dramatic climaxes that offer striking contrast to the story.

The Slave Market—Grand

Beautiful Pauline Frederick is the star of the Famous Players-Paramount production "The Slave Market", by Frederic Arnold Kummer, which is the featured attraction at the Grand today in this romantic story. Miss Frederick is a Spanish beauty who falls into the hands of pirates and is finally offered for sale on the slave block.

Director Hugh Ford took his company to Cuba in order to obtain the best possible Spanish atmosphere. As some of the scenes transpire in the West Indies, the sending of the players to Cuba was an especially happy thought. Some of the most thrillingly interesting incidents in the story transpire on shipboard when the pirates attack the vessel in which Ramona has sailed from Spain to the West Indies. There are hand-to-hand encounters on the vessel as the pirates come swarming over the side after the ancient custom of all pirates since maritime pillaging became an institution.

The fight on the deck of Ramona's ship involves a new character in Famous Players annals in Thomas Meighan whose remarkably clever acting in Laskey productions has made him one of the screen's most prominent figures. Mr. Meighan is the hero of the tale and is thrown overboard by the pirates in his efforts to protect the lovely Ramona from the invading horde.

Ramona is taken by the pirate chieftain to be his favorite, an action which of course earns the jealousy and hatred of Anna, the deposed loved one. There is a buried treasure, which plays an important part in the tale, for with it Ramona is brought from the pirates by the hero after she has been offered for sale in punishment for the killing of their chief.

Pauline Frederick sold as a slave! No

Phone

2500

Bon Marche
Incorporated
The New
Store

An Unusual Special in Women's Neckwear for Tuesday Morning

A special shipment has just been sent on by our buyer in New York, of dainty neck wear. Many of the pieces are worth 50c, 75c and \$1.00. We will put these on sale Tuesday at 9 o'clock at a special price of

39c

They will be in display in our windows Monday.

Pictorial Patterns Found Here in All the New Styles and All Sizes.



MARY PICKFORD

In a Scene From "The Pride of the Clan," Her Great Aircraft Super-Feature at the Victoria Today and Tomorrow.

HIRAM AND CYNTHIA

TAKING NO CHANCES

By Alfred Jackson



233



JOINT OF LIVING CUT BY HUME-CURED MEAT

Pork Should be Cured in Brine and Then Smoked.

Progressive Farmers in New Hanover County Are Doubling Their Profits By Using Government Recipes For Preserving Pork.

"Do you know," said a country merchant a few days ago, "there are farmers around where I live who are grumbling about the high cost of living, yet they will bring their dressed hogs to Wilmington and sell it for 10 cents a pound for the sake of a little ready cash at this time of the year, only to return to the city a few weeks later to buy cured meat for from 20 to 25 cents a pound."

"There are some farmers in New Hanover county who have waked up to the fact that this is poor business and they are turning their smoke-houses into bacon and ham factories. You don't catch them selling their fresh pork for a song."

The curing of meat on the farm is a subject which the Federal Department of Agriculture has been investigating of late as a means to reduce the cost of living.

"Curing meats with brine," experts of the department claim, "is a good method for farm use. It is less trouble to pack the meat in barrels and pour brine over it than to go over it three or four times and rub in salt, as in the dry-curing method. The brine also protects the meat from insects and vermin. Brine made of pure water and according to the directions of the recipe given by the department should keep a reasonable length of time. During warm weather brine should be watched closely, and if it becomes ropy, like syrup, it should be boiled or a new brine made. A cool, moist cellar is the best place for the brine."

The department gives the following instructions as to how to make the brine and apply it:

Government's Recipes
"Pure water, salt, saltpeter, and saltpeter are all the ingredients needed for the ordinary curing of meat. The meat may be packed in large earthen jars or a clean hardwood barrel. The barrel or jar may be used repeatedly unless meat has spoiled in it. It should be scalded thoroughly, however, each time before fresh meat is packed. "Curing should begin as soon as the meat is cooled and while it is still fresh. Ordinarily twenty-four to thirty-six hours after slaughter are sufficient for curing. Frozen meat should not be salted, as the frost prevents proper penetration of the salt and uneven curing results."

Plain Salt Pork—Rub each piece of meat with fine common salt and pack closely in a barrel. Let stand overnight. The next week weigh out 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter to each 100 pounds of meat and dissolve in 4 gallons of water. Pour this brine over the meat when cold, cover and weight down to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about 6 inches square. The pork should be kept in the brine until cured.

Sugar-cured Hams and Bacon—When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain overnight. Then pack it in a barrel with the home and shoulders in the bottom, using the salt water in between or to put on top. Weigh out for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of water, and cover the meat with the brine. "For summer use it will be safest to boil the brine before using. In that case it should be cooled thoroughly before it is used. For winter curing it is not necessary to boil the brine. Bacon strips should remain in this brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe and has given the best of satisfaction. Hams and bacon cured in the spring will keep right through the summer after they are smoked. The meat will be sweet and palatable if smoked, and the flavor will be good."

GLASS THROWERS ACTIVE

Section of Shell Road Made Perilous For Automobiles Yesterday

Many complaints were registered yesterday afternoon and evening by various and sundry motorists, who had occasion during the day to travel the shell road to Wrightsville Sound, that some person or persons had been tampering with the road surface for nearly a mile below Winter Park with broken glass, which proved ruinous to tires in several instances and might have proved even more destructive had not Road Superintendent R. A. Burnett arrived early on the scene and swept the road of the offending material.

Who the miscreants were, it was not ascertained, but there was an insistent demand upon the part of more than one machine owner that the perpetrator of this outrage be brought to justice. If a reward of \$50 or more can accomplish this much desired result. From all reports the glass was broken up into jagged pieces for the especial purpose of ruining tires and it was put out about noon or possibly a little earlier.

Those who went down the shell road for an afternoon drive soon encountered it and as the traffic became more dense during the afternoon, more than one tire was cut and damaged until the road Superintendent arrived with a good stiff broom and got busy. Officers were also posted and are on the lookout for certain persons who were observed by hunters from the woods strewing something like glass along the highway. If the party or parties are apprehended, automobile owners say they will raise a purse for their special prosecution in any court before which they may be brought.

SPEAKS ON ZIONISM

Miss Greenberg, of Durham, Will Make Address at Y. M. H. A. Tonight

Miss Greenberg, of Durham, secretary of the American Jewish Congress for North Carolina, made an address on "American Zionism" at the Bnai B'rith synagogue last evening. She was heard with much interest by a large audience. She will speak tonight at 8 o'clock on the same subject at the Y. M. H. A. on North Front street.

PRAYER FOR WORLD PEACE

Investigation Made By Dr. S. Mendelsohn, Rabbi Of Temple of Israel, at Service Friday Night

The spirit that pervades the thoughts and actions of men and women of the Christian world in this perhaps the most serious period of the world's history is vividly expressed in an invocation offered by Dr. S. Mendelsohn, Rabbi of the Temple of Israel, at the services there on last Friday night. Members of his congregation were greatly impressed with the prayer for world peace and felt that it should be printed. Dr. Mendelsohn said:

"When the heart is afire, sparks fly out of the mouth," says the proverb; and where is in this country the intelligent man or woman whose heart has not been aglow these past few days? Agitators and pacifists alike are burning—this one with passion for war, that one with abhorrence for bloodshed. The pendulum oscillates between the two poles, between the positive and the negative poles: between warlike probabilities and improbabilities; and judging by the fierce tone of the metropolitan press, it is inclining more and more towards the probabilities. At this juncture, it were well did all of us remember the message, 'Thus saith the Lord, Let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, let not the rich man glory in his riches; but let him that glorifieth himself in this, that he understandeth and knoweth me, that I am the Lord who exercises kindness, justice and righteousness on the earth; for in these things I delight, saith the Lord.' And let us instead of philosophizing or relying on our limited understanding, unite in prayer to the Lord in whose hand are, like rivers of water, the hearts of rulers, turning them whithersoever He will."

"O God of the spirits of all flesh" at this distressful time in the history of the world, where nation is lifting its sword against nation, when the ravages of war convert hamlets into charnel-houses and cities into graveyards; when we see how everything earthly is unstable, how in the words of Thy servant 'all that is of man is false and terrible' we are drawn irresistibly unto Thee, Maker of heaven and earth, Ruler over the destinies of nations and worlds, our strength and support in every age and all time."

"Thou who wishest nought but peace and harmony in the world; Thou who hast ordained in Thy Law, 'Let thy brother live with thee' and has prescribed in the organic law of civilization, 'Thou shalt not murder,' surely Thou lookest upon us with favor and pleasure upon the ghastly spectacle of brother striving against brother, of fair lands devastated, of bread winners falling victims to shot and shell, of loving wives rendered widows, of helpless children deprived of their fathers, of fathers bereaved of their sons, of brothers and sisters separated, of nations warring, of the spirit of human progress stifled, of the peace of the world threatened to involve it. Stay, the pitiless hand of war before it succeeds in entangling the United States in the meshes of legalized wholesale murder. May he who putteth on armor not boast of his strength in the world; Thou in Thy hand above are the issues of the struggle, the issues of life, and death, yes."

"O God, in our ears by our fathers Thy work in their days and in times long of old."

How nations were crushed and dispersed by Thy hand, And they were extended and set in Thy land."

They took not possession by their arm and sword, But Thine, with Thy right hand and favor adored."

"Shine forth, O Lord, as the God of peace. Stop this clash of arms and water. It is not to be heard or felt by the people of these States welded together in the bonds of freedom and mutual protection."

"As in the days of old, we look forward for a manifestation of Thy Divine Goodness and Help, to redeem the world from the sorrow, to cleanse it from the wickedness, to sustain it amid the sore trial, to reawaken it to a sense of humanity, progress and mutual help, tending to the true spirit of the world's brotherhood. For Thy salvation, O Lord, do we hope. Amen! Amen!"

SPANISH DANCE ONE OF MANY

FEATURES OF ROTARY PLAY

Some of Wilmington's Most Accomplished Dancers to Appear in Costume

The big cabaret scene in the Rotary play to be presented at the Academy of Music Thursday and Friday nights will be one of the biggest features ever presented by local talent in Wilmington. The Spanish dance in costume by a number of accomplished young women of this city will be one of several dancing numbers that will be given. There will be special dances by Mrs. Cantwell and others.

The Acroplane waltz, by Misses Taylor, Holliday, Farmer and Northrop and Messrs. Perry, Morrison, Burnside and Cantwell will be something entirely new and different from anything ever before given in this city. Then there will be the "Boogie Man" chorus by Miss Farmer and eleven High School girls that will be sure to capture the crowds that will be there.

The singing of the big children's chorus will be another feature that alone will be worth the price of admission to all who delight in hearing the little ones. They have been trained by Miss Bidleman, who has been in the city for several weeks to supervise the rehearsals.

Miss Bidleman has been fortunate in securing some of the best local histrionic talent of the city for the "County Fair." Wilmington has some of the best amateur actors and actresses to be found in the entire country. They will all be there Thursday and Friday nights.

If you want to laugh, go to the "Rotary County Fair" and you will be sure to do so. Prof. Lightfoot of the "Refined Society Circus Company," which will be a part of the entertainment, is due to arrive in the city tomorrow. Like all magicians, he has a talking way. The Rotary club has also just received word that Mrs. Switzenberger and her 15 children will attend the "Fair." Watch for the big parade Thursday afternoon.

WILMINGTON MAN IS CITED FOR BRAVERY

Arthur Blumenthal Mentioned in Official Dispatches.

Is One of Five Members of American Ambulance Corps Mentioned For Conspicuous Services Around Monastir—May Return Soon

According to Associated Press dispatches from Paris last night, Mr. Arthur Blumenthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Blumenthal, of Wilmington, is among the five members of Section 2 of the American Ambulance Corps who have been cited in official dispatches for "devotion and courage" in dangerous services around Monastir.

The section of the ambulance corps to which Mr. Blumenthal belongs was the first sent to the Balkans with the French expeditionary force.

Since his graduation from Princeton in 1913, and prior to his enlistment in the American Ambulance Corps last May, Mr. Blumenthal was engaged in business in New York. While in the ambulance service he has seen action at Verdun, Saloniki and Monastir. He is now on duty in Serbia.

Mr. Blumenthal is better known to the sport loving American public as the husky Princeton football star of several years ago. He was selected by Walter Camp as a member of the All-American team, and was for several seasons a member of this theoretical eleven.

When the call came for volunteers to join the Red Cross staff on the battlefields of Europe, Mr. Blumenthal, of griliron battles suddenly found the monotonous routine of business to be entirely too tame, when there was a need for real red blooded men in another part of the world. Consequently he joined the American Ambulance Corps, and since that time he has been doing his broken field running over shell torn roads instead of the checker-boarded football field.

The Wilmington man was mentioned by Will Irwin, the noted war correspondent in his article on the ambulance service that appeared in the Saturday Evening Post last fall. The article also showed a picture of Blumenthal, wearing a tattered football jersey over the regulation uniform of the corps. It is expected by his relatives here that he will return to America in the early spring.

SOROSIS MAKES APPEAL FOR

THE BABY MILK STATION

North Carolina Sorosis Is Supporting Useful Institution—Need of Funds.

The milk station committee of the North Carolina Sorosis is making an appeal for funds to carry on its work. The city and county give \$40 each month to be used for milk only. During the summer months more than \$100 is needed for the milk. Sorosis has undertaken to raise the money for the nurses' salary, and for incidentals, such as bottles, nipples, sugar, etc.

The mission of the baby milk station is to provide the proper feeding for the babies of the city whose parents are unable to pay for it, and to provide proper food for private patients at cost. No fee is given without a doctor's prescription. A registered nurse is in charge of the station and during the month of January Miss Munda, the nurse in charge, furnished 1,474 feedings.

Sorosis feels that this is a greatly needed work, and asks that anyone who will give a donation to the station contribute to send it to Mrs. J. B. Rice, No. 502 Market street. Contributions for January included one graduated measuring glass, one crown dipper, one bottle brush.

SENATORS AND ORIOLES WILL

PLAY GAMES IN WILMINGTON

March 23-24 Are Dates Set for the Exhibitions According to Sporting News.

Wilmington will get its first taste of big league baseball this year on March 23 and 24, when the Baltimore Orioles of the International League cross bats with Clark Griffith's Senators of the American League, according to the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Sporting News.

The two teams have two days open on the 26th and 27th, and it is expected that either Raleigh, Fayetteville or Charlotte will fill these two dates. In view of the fact that the Braves and Yankees are going to stage a real big league game here on April 5, the Washington-Baltimore scrap will likely prove rather tame in comparison.

It will, of course, be only a training trip practice game, and most probably a good bunch of rookies will be present by each team. Should they present a fair quota of their regular line up, however, it ought to be of a calibre little short of the Boston-New York exhibition, for while the Baltimore team is a bit shy of big league class, it is nevertheless close enough to the main tent to give a good account of itself.

TO IMPROVE LOBBY

American Bank and Trust Company to Spend Large Sum in Improvements

Approximately \$5,000 will be spent in improvements in the lobby of the American Bank and Trust Company. Plans for the improvement were drawn by Mr. J. F. Leitner, an architect of this city, and the contract has been awarded to Messrs. Rhodes & Underwood. While the work will add to the attractiveness of the building, its main purpose is to provide additional floor space.

The lobby near the front street entrance will be enlarged and two additional cages or wickets put in. Twenty six feet of additional bronze grill will extend down the west side of the building, and marble vestibule will be put in.

FUNERAL OF MR. WOESSE

Remains Laid to Rest Yesterday Afternoon in Bellevue Cemetery

Funeral services for Mr. H. H. Woesse who passed away Saturday afternoon at his home, No. 609 Swann street were held from the home yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock and from St. Matthew's Lutheran church at 3 o'clock. The services were conducted in the presence of a large number of friends by Rev. G. W. McClanahan. Many beautiful floral tributes were received. The interment was in Bellevue cemetery.

MUST NAME MEMBER SOON

New Hanover Board of Education Not Expected to Elect Successor To Mr. J. G. L. Gieschen.

Although the State statutes apparently makes it mandatory upon the New Hanover Board of Education to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. G. L. Gieschen within the next few days or yield the power to the State Board of Education, no action is expected at the regular monthly meeting of the Board this afternoon. Members of the Board have expressed themselves as opposed to "playing politics" on this important matter and as preferring to leave the matter to Representative L. Clayton Grant.

The law was: "In case of vacancy in the county board of education by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board until the next General Assembly meets and acts." And the law further provides that if the vacancy remains unfilled 30 days after it occurs, it shall be filled by the State Board of Education. While Mr. Gieschen resigned from the Board on January 18th the resignation was not accepted until several weeks later, so that a considerable margin of the 30 days yet remains.

The Legislature has met, but it has not acted. In case it should fail to act by reason of the senator and representative from this district and county, respectively, failing to concur in an appointment, the power would then revert to the State Board to name the appointee.

There is some division of opinion among local lawyers as to whether the word, "shall" is mandatory in its meaning. They point out, however, that it would have been difficult to find a stronger word. The lawyers rather think, however, that the members of the local Board would be justified in not naming any one to the vacancy, on the ground that it would not be for the best interests of the public school system.

Section 4,112 of Peil's Revised Laws of 1913, on the subject of the appointments to county boards of education in filled of vacancies, reads in part as follows:

"The General Assembly shall biennially appoint three men in each county, of good business qualifications and known to be in favor of public education, who shall constitute the county board of education. The term of office of the members of the county board of education so appointed shall begin on the first Monday in July next succeeding their appointment, and shall continue for two years and their successors are duly appointed and qualified."

"In case of vacancy in the county board of education by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of such county board until the next General Assembly meets and acts; but if such vacancy should remain unfilled for 30 days after it occurs it shall be filled by the State Board of Education."

"Upon failure of the General Assembly to appoint three members of the county board of education as here provided, or any one or more such members, the remaining members of the county board of education shall constitute a vacancy which shall be filled by the State Board of Education."

DEATH OF MR. HERRING

Pender County Man Died at Home of Daughter Yesterday Morning

Mr. I. W. Herring, a former resident of Burgaw, who has been spending the winter in the city with his daughter, Mrs. R. F. Colwell, No. 1116 Orange street, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning of heart trouble. Mr. Herring was in his usual health Saturday and was up and attending to his usual duties. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Herring was originally from Burgaw, and had spent practically his entire life in Pender and Duplin counties. He was a consistent member of Baptist church and a Confederate veteran. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Colwell and Miss Lila Herring, of Burgaw; three sons, Messrs. Louis Herring, of Richmond, Va.; Tom Herring, of Rocky Mount, and J. D. Herring, of Warsaw. The funeral will be taken to Burgaw on the 5 o'clock train this morning, and funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock.

WAS WELL ATTENDED

Lay Service at Grace Methodist Church Met With Deep Response.

The lay service at Grace Methodist church last night, was largely attended, and proved a great success. Lay Leader L. C. Wright presided in a very effective manner. The musical program was especially good. Splendid talks on church work from the layman's point of view were made by Messrs. Roger Moore and K. W. Price and Mrs. M. T. Pyle.

Mr. Moore spoke on "A Call to go Forward" in which he ably discussed the needs of the church from its members. Mr. Price's address dealt with the work of the Sunday school, while Mr. Pyle told of the work that the women of the church are doing, both at home and abroad.

This is the first of a series of lay meetings that will be held from time to time in the Sunday school room.

HANSON AND NASSER TONIGHT

Suede and Syria Will Settle Their Little Argument This Evening

Local wrestling fans are expecting the biggest and best match of the season when Joe Nasser and Fritz Hanson clash at Woolwin Hall tonight. This will be the second meeting between the two cruds, Nasser winning the one last bout Friday night.

Both men are confident that they will be returned the winner this evening, and both are in tip top shape. Fritz has rested up from his strenuous performances of last week, and expects that he is in better shape for tonight than he has been for several of his recent encounters.

Neither Gunner McGurley or Tony Massimo will referee the bout tonight, and hostilities will be promptly at 8:30. Hanson will leave early Tuesday morning for Columbia, where he will tackle Max Schmidt, of New Bern, Tuesday night.

Indigestion

when chronic is permanently corrected by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Water. Positively guaranteed by money-back offer. Tastes fine; costs a trifle. Delivered anywhere by our Wilmington Agents, Elvinson's Pharmacy, Cor. 2nd and Princess Sts.

TWO GREAT OBLIGATIONS Confront Every Man of Family Affairs:

To provide for the present physical, educational and moral needs of those dependent upon him—

To arrange for their continued protection in the face of any exigency which may arise.

This institution stands ready to advise and assist individuals in fulfilling these natural demands.

Established 1900

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

SMALL ESTATES

The Trust Company welcomes the management of small estates. The same care, economy and experience is applied to their management as to large estates. If you have not yet made your Will, or if you have not named our Company as your Executor or Trustee, we shall be pleased to consult with you about the same and advise you without charge. May we do so?

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Capital and Surplus\$ 400,000.00

Resources\$3,000,000.00

Established 1887.

TO DISCUSS STOCK EXHIBIT

Agricultural and Development Agents of Railroads of State to Meet at Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the representatives from the Agricultural and Development Departments of the large railroads operating in the State will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on next Wednesday. The object of this conference is to make arrangements for securing exhibits of pure bred stock from along these railroads for the Statewide Live Stock Exposition and Conference to be held in this city on March 28th and 29th.

The exhibit of pure bred cattle and hogs is to be one of the most important features of the Live Stock Conference and the best stock to be found in North Carolina will be obtained. Every type of beef and dairy cattle and also all breeds of hogs will be shown. This demonstration will serve a very useful purpose in showing what can actually be done with pure bred animals in this State and encourage others to look seriously into the matter of acquiring some pure bred stock to be used in improving their herds to profitable advantage.

The Live Stock Conference is being held under the joint auspices of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, and the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, with the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, the State Department of Agriculture, the A. & M. College and the transportation lines co-operating.

—The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, Captain Bunell, arrived in port from New York shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She will probably clear early today for Georgetown.

Keep Your Kidneys Right

and your GENERAL health is mighty apt to be good.

Uric Acid is the source of much trouble to the human system. Eliminate Uric Acid from your system by using the GREAT Uric Acid Solvent, Pierce's "ANURIC" TABLETS.

Would you rather be FAT and JOLLY and always in a GOOD HUMOR, or would you rather be skinny and cadaverous and feeling ill and OUT of HUMOR?

SAMOSE will make you PLUMP and HEALTHY. Why not try it? 50c only. VERMILAN Mange Remedy will stop your hair from falling out, remove dandruff and promote the growth of hair, if the hair follicles are not entirely dead. 50c the bottle. Try it.

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.

The Quality UP-TO-THE-MINUTE Drug Store.

Read Star Business Locals.

Spring Suits, Spring Dresses and Spring Hats

Every day brings us some new Spring Wear things that is keeping the attention of every good dresser to this store. These garments are New York's latest and fairly sparkle with newness. Make this your first stop Monday

Suits:

Poplins, Gabardines, Velours, Jerseys in the new Spring Sport Shades, attractively modeled to conform to the leading European and American sayles; priced\$19.95 to \$35.00

Dresses:

Street and Afternoon Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Taffeta in newest Spring Shades; Smart and Different; priced\$19.95 to \$25.00

Hats:

Charming Collapsible Sport Models, small Brimless Turbans, and medium size Sailor Shapes in brilliant colors of Ribbon and Braid Combinations; priced\$19.95 to \$35.00



Belk-Williams Company

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Galvin are spending some time in Asheville.

The City Epworth League Union will meet at Grace Methodist church tonight at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Nee's Business Women's Bible Class will meet in the Y. W. C. A. this evening at 7 o'clock.

The Woman's Missionary Society of Fifth Avenue Methodist church will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the church.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mallard and children, of Shalotte, passed through Wilmington Saturday en route to Faison, where they will spend the week-end with relatives.

On account of the large number of persons who have enrolled for the first aid classes of the National Special Aid Society, it has become necessary to organize another class.

The Bible Class being conducted at the Hemenway school by Miss Angy Manning Taylor will meet at 8 o'clock Thursday evening instead of 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon, so as to give an opportunity to the members of the Helen Alexander League to attend.

On account of an important meeting of the Red Cross Society this morning, the Linen Auxiliary of the James Walker Memorial Hospital will meet Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock in the directors' room of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Co.

The meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Baptist church will be held at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon, instead of 4 o'clock, so as not to conflict with the series of Bible study classes being conducted at the Hemenway school by Miss Angy Manning Taylor.

A special meeting of the Wilmington Chapter of the American National Red Cross will be held in Germania Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. This meeting is called in answer to an appeal from National Headquarters. All members of the local chapter, and all who are interested in its nation-wide appeal are urged to attend.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the concert to be given at the Cornwell Harnett school at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening for the benefit of school improvements. Music will be furnished by the West-Whitlock Orchestra. Other features of the evening will be a reading by Mrs. Howard Branch and Misses Houston and Pearsall, a whistle by Miss Otten, a song by Mr. Murphy, and a Scottish dance by Mr. W. O. S. Sutherland.

Wallace, N. C., Feb. 11. — Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5 o'clock, Miss Lillie Carter was a charming hostess to the Young Ladies' Embroidery Club, at her hospitable home, "The Elms." Assisting Miss Carter were her mother, Mrs. Z. J. Carter, and sisters, Mrs. L. B. Boney, and Mrs. Carl Adams. After a while of stitching and chatting, a delicious salad course was served, followed by coffee, cake, and wafers, after which Mrs. Herbert McIntire, of Chicago, delighted the guests with a reading. The invited guests were Mesdames John M. Camp, J. W. Carroll, Herbert McIntire and Wharton Williams.

MISS CHRISTINE TILNING TO SPEAK AT HEMENWAY SCHOOL
Miss Christine Tilning, National lecturer for scientific temperance instruction of the W. C. T. U., will speak Wednesday night at the Hemenway school on temperance. Miss Tilning has made a special study of this important subject and her lecture should be of interest to parents and teachers. She will visit the schools of the city Wednesday and speak to the children, most of her work being in connection with educational institutions in which she gives talks on narcotics and the effect of alcoholism upon the human system.
For a number of years Miss Tilning was a member of the summer school faculty of the University of Tennessee. She has the endorsement of Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of Education.

TEACHERS OF THE TEACHEY HIGH SCHOOL ENTERTAINED
Teachey, N. C., Feb. 11.—One of the most delightful social events ever held in this little town, was that at the home of Miss Beatrice McMillan Friday evening in honor of the teachers of The Teachey State High school. As soon as the guests arrived they were invited to the dining room where a delicious course dinner was served.
Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Turner, Messrs. I. R. McMillan, R. W. Wells, Misses Vima Wells, and Anne Fay Turner, Misses Alice Mallard Teachey, Annaliese Best, Margarette Kennedy, of Warsaw; Mr. Elbert Farlow, Wallace; Mr. Robert Bryan and Miss Anna Meta Buchanan, Laurinburg; Miss Gladys Rawlings, Washington, D. C.; Miss Annie Elford, Polkton; Mr. J. H. Rush, Asheville; Prof. D. H. Colton, North Wilkesboro.
After dinner the guests were invited into the library and parlors, where a number of other young people joined them. All were highly entertained playing progressive games and listening to the sweet music rendered by Misses Best and Buchanan.

About ten o'clock hot chocolate was served to the guests and by 11:30 the guests began to depart, congratulating Miss McMillan on being such a delightful hostess.

WADESBORO SOCIAL NEWS
NOTES OF THE PAST WEEK
Wadesboro, February 11.—Mrs. P. R. Bennett charmingly entertained the Worth White Club Friday afternoon. After the program was rendered, the

HYOMEL
(PRONOUNCED HY-O-ME)
ENDS CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back—Sold and guaranteed by R. R. BELLAMY.

guests were served a two-course luncheon.

Mrs. T. A. Marshall was hostess to the Wadesboro Book Club Thursday afternoon. Mrs. R. E. Little gave a report of the social service convention recently held in Raleigh, to which she was a delegate. Following this, Mrs. J. G. Boylin read an interesting paper on Albert Durer and Hans Holbein, Mesdames W. L. Marshall and B. J. Dunn assisted with the serving of a delightful three-course luncheon.

The Merry Matrons met with Mrs. Kenneth Hardison Wednesday afternoon. Nine tables were arranged for progressive forty-two, in which the highest score was made by Miss Eva Lucie, who received a dainty guest towel for the prize. After the game a delicious salad course was served.

The Thomas Wade Chapter D. A. R.'s met Friday afternoon with Mrs. J. G. Boylin.

A very enjoyable dance was given at the Wanoka Country Club Thursday night. A number of out-of-town guests were present.

Mrs. H. H. McLendon was the hostess of the Tuesday Afternoon Club Thursday afternoon.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Robert Platt is spending several days in New York.

—Messrs. A. G. Creasy and W. L. Farmer spent the week end in Augusta, Ga., with relatives.

—Mr. W. C. Lyon, of Raleigh, formerly managing editor of Raleigh Times, was a Wilmington visitor yesterday.

—Among the North Carolina arrivals at the Orton yesterday were W. H. Dickerson, Greensboro; O. T. Teachey, Teachey; U. P. Chick, Asheville.

—Among the North Carolina arrivals at the Wilmington yesterday were: Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, Raleigh; R. G. Moussey, Jr., Clinton; S. Ward, Salisbury.

—J. G. McCormick, Esq., who spent past week in Raleigh in connection with hearings before the legislative agricultural committee on contemplated fertilizer laws, returned to the capital last night after spending Sunday at home.

LOCAL DOTS

—A five-ton White motor truck for use in the road improvement department of the county, has been purchased by the county commissioners.

—There will be no session of the Superior court today, Judge Bond having ordered a recess until Tuesday, as he will be out of the city today on important business.

—All the schools of the city, with the exception of the High School, have selected the pictures that they are to receive as a result of the recent art exhibit held here under the auspices of the city schools.

Considerable complaint has been made recently by business men of the city concerning the lateness of trains from the North, which has resulted in a considerable delay in the delivery of mails. A. C. E. officials announce that the delay is due to the fact that roads in the north are having difficulty in maintaining their schedules on account of the snow and ice.

LARGE CONGREGATION WAS AT IMMANUEL CHURCH LAST NIGHT

Much Interest Manifested in Opening Service of Evangelistic Meetings.
A large congregation was present at the opening service last night of the series of evangelistic meetings at Immanuel Presbyterian church. An inspiring sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. T. P. Allen. Although no invitation was extended, there was one addition to the church.

A feature of the service was the singing of the large chorus of 50 voices under the direction of Mr. E. B. Johnson. A junior choir of 50 voices will be organized this week.
The song service will begin each night at 7:30 o'clock and will last until 8 o'clock when the sermon will begin. Services will be conducted each night this week by the pastor, Rev. William Black, D. D., of Charlotte, who will arrive Sunday to preach for a week, and will be accompanied by his singer, Mr. Burr. The public is cordially invited to attend all the services during the meetings.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED



—Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

Although no formal announcement is forthcoming at present, Count Johann von Bernstorff, until recently German Ambassador to the United States, and Countess von Bernstorff are telling their friends of the engagement of their only daughter, Countess Louise Alexandra Pourtales, widow of Count Raymond Pourtales, to Prince Lowenstein, said to be a member of one of the mediatised houses of Germany. The wedding will take place in the spring.

GIRL AVIATOR VOLUNTEERS



MISS KATHERINE STINSON

Miss Katherine Stinson has cabled from Osaka, Japan, to the Aero Club of America an offer of her services for national defence. At the same time a cablegram was received from Frank Champion, another American flier, who is in Japan. Miss Stinson is a trick flier. She has been giving exhibition night flights throughout Japan.

—N. Y. H. Special

OVER 3,000 PERSONS ATTENDED SUNDAY SCHOOL YESTERDAY

First Baptist Church Was Individual Leader With 489.

Reports from 13 Sunday schools in the city yesterday show that 3,119 persons answered present at the day's services yesterday. Of the churches reporting, the First Baptist was the individual leader, with 489, while Grace Methodist came second, with 375. The Baptists also led in total attendance. The record is as follows:

Baptist.	
First Church	489
Southside	256
Calvary	219
Delgado	218
South Wilmington Mission	26
Total	1,240

Methodist.	
Grace	375
Trinity	326
Bladen Street	228
Total	704

Presbyterian.	
First Church	262
Immanuel	199
St. Andrew's	276
Total	737

Episcopalian.	
Good Shepherd	216
Total	216

Lutheran.	
St. Paul's	223
Total	223

Total	3,119
-------------	-------

GERMAN SHIPS IN HARBOR TO OBSERVE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Following Custom of Many Years Ships of German Lines Will be Decorated

Following a custom of long standing for all vessels of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line, the two German merchantmen, Nicaragua and Kiel, which are now in Wilmington harbor, will be decorated today in observance of Lincoln's birthday, as will all ships of these two lines whenever they may be in port. These two lines are the two largest which in peaceful times ply between America and Germany. Washington's birthday is also observed in a similar way.
When the ships are in commission, considerable festivities attend the observance of these two American anniversaries and a banquet is usually served aboard the ships. In fact both lines have vessels named after the two distinguished American statesmen, whose names are enshrined in the hearts of all American citizens.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED

Nine-Year Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lassell Suffers Injury.

When little Miss Dione Lassell, the nine-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lassell, No. 212 South Fourth street, tried to hurry along a fire in a stove early yesterday morning by pouring coal oil on it while her mother was not looking, the flames suddenly burst forth, badly burning her face and head. The little girl was reported last night as resting as well as could be expected and no serious results were expected to follow.

FRIENDLY GAME CEASED

The Hostess Took 5 Cents From Each Pot in A Woman's Game (New York Evening World)

The question of whether a friendly game of poker among women still continues to be a friendly game when the hostess takes a "cut" of 5 cents on every pot was put to Magistrate Simms recently. He answered it by holding the hostess, Mrs. Esther Jacobs, of the Bronx, in \$1,500 bail for trial on a charge of maintaining a gambling house.

"There was nothing friendly about it, your Honor," Mrs. Dora Cornella said. "I lost \$10 in the game. My mother was always playing there, and I went with my sister to stop her, but they asked us to join the game, and we did. Everybody who won a pot had to give Mrs. Jacobs 5 per cent."

"Not 5 per cent—only 5 cents," Mrs. Jacobs interrupted. "And that was only taken to buy refreshments."

THE TRUE PURPOSE OF LIVING

Without Christ Life Offers But Little Worth While, Declares Rev. J. H. McCracken in Sermon.

"For me to live is Christ and to die is gain" from Paul's Epistle to the Philippians was the text of an inspiring sermon yesterday morning by Rev. J. H. McCracken at Fifth Avenue Methodist church. The object of supreme desire is the motive power of every life, he pointed out, and the object of supreme love of every Christian should be Christ. It necessarily follows that if we live the Christly life, said the minister, that we will be like Him.

Answering the world-old question of what is life, the minister explained that to many it is nothing more than mere existence. As we view our daily tasks, they are apt to appear hum-drum and monotonous. Day after day we sell goods over the same counter to the same people in the same manner. Week after week the busy housewife cooks the same meal on the same stove for members of her family. Year after year the physician treats the same patients in the same community. Then the pulse falters, life flickers for a moment, and is gone.

Viewed from that standpoint life is not worth living, declared the speaker, but that is the lowest round of existence. Many attempt to avoid the tread-mill existence by cultivating the intellectual life. They read the latest books, they become acquainted with the world's affairs and are cultured. However, mere intellectual training cannot suffice for some of the world's most brilliant men have been at heart nothing more than brutes.

"We are bound to come to the conclusion, if we study the problem of living," declared Mr. McCracken, "that it is the spiritual life that is worth while. All of our philosophizing must bring us back to that point. Say what we will we cannot get away from it."

It is the business of the Christian to live the Christly life. But before he can do that he must really know Christ. This means more than knowing about Him, for practically everyone in this Christian land is acquainted with the main facts of His earthly life. To know Christ is to be on speaking terms with Him and take His promises at their face value. Then the Christian will do the very things that Christ did as a man.

No man can live that which he is not. He cannot make a mere pretense of living the Christly life. Incidentally the speaker points out that in all the ages the tendency of even the church is to make life one of formalism. However, there have always been men who have risen up to call the world back to Christ.

"The Lord is going to establish a church that will carry His message to the world," declared the speaker, "and if we don't do it, we will be placed on the shelf. The object of supreme desire is the motive power of our lives. The object of supreme love of every Christian should be Christ. So many try to live the Christly life without really knowing Him."

Mere believing will not suffice. Ideas are worth nothing unless they are put into effect. Watts would never have invented the locomotive had he not attempted to make a reality of the idea he had in mind. The Atlantic would never have been spanned by a cable had fields not took steps to put his ideas into practice. So it is with the Christian life.

The people who are making the church count are those who are living Christ. There are too few of them in every church. Too many are merely "sitting up" with the church, as if it were sick.

To make a life worth while there must be a master purpose. Too many men pass through the world without ever really knowing the impelling force of a great ideal. They merely breathe, eat and sleep. Christians have the biggest job in the world. Their main business is to serve Christ and to spread His Gospel. They have to make a livelihood, it is true, and it is necessary for them to follow their trades and occupations but this work should be done with consciousness that it is a part of a greater scheme of things. While we must make a living, let us not forget that it is more important to have something to live for.

Paul's statement that for him to die was gain simply meant that when life is ended he would leave behind the tread-mill existence, said Mr. McCracken. Death does not end consciousness. It simply means more of Christ. In this world much of life has to be devoted to selfish interests but in the other world, self will be left out entirely and all of life can then be given to Christ.

PERFECTION

SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

A Close Shave

When the weather turns suddenly bad, and catches you with 'too little coal or a furnace sluggish after its summer sleep—chills will get you sure, unless—

Unless you've been forehanded and bought a Perfection Heater. It's the best and cheapest form of comfort insurance. Means comfort when the furnace fails, or whatever extra heat is needed. Thaws out the bedroom, the bathroom, the breakfast room.

Handsome, durable, quick and clean. Inexpensive to buy and to use. As easy to carry as a work-basket. Used in more than 2,000,000 homes.

See it at your department store, furniture or hardware dealer's.

Use Aladdin Security Oil—for best results

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
BALTIMORE
Washington, D. C. Charlotte, N. C.
Norfolk, Va. Charleston, W. Va.
Richmond, Va. Charleston S. C.

SEVENTY-FIVE ENTRIES TO THE 43RD KENTUCKY DERBY

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11.—Seventy-five entries to the forty-third Kentucky derby on May 12, the feature race of the Spring meeting at Churchill Downs Park, Louisville, were made public here today, exceeding those of any recent previous year. The stake is for three year olds, at a distance of one mile and a quarter, and carries an added money value of \$15,000. A. K. Macomber leads the list with seven entries, of which five are imported. Corrigan and McKinney, Billings and Johnson and John W. Schorr have five each. Harry Payne Whitney has four and James R. Butler and W. R. Coe three entries each.

Shipment Just Received

FRESH CANDY

PAGE & SHAW'S
"CANDY OF EXCELLENCE"

Mission Pharmacy
5 NORTH FRONT ST.
Phone 756.
"A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK."

The Store That Sells Wooltex

TODAY
Butterick Patterns
For March Now Ready

Get Your Delineator Today.

White Novelty Voiles, Special Values,
25c a yard.

New Wash Skirtings, Novelty Stripes,
Plaids and Dots, 50c and 65c a yard.

A. D. BROWN

THE PRICE IS CHEAP

Fresh Country Eggs, dozen 40c
Clear Grain Big Hominy, pound 5c
5 Pounds Country Sausage\$1.15

HALL & ROSS, Inc.

205 MARKET ST. PHONES 7-8-140.

TAILORED AND DRESS HATS

An Advance Showing of
Spring Modes

That is Attracting a Great Deal of Attention and Favorable Comment. Your Inspection Invited.

The French Millinery Shop
Garrell Building Princess Street

1917 World Almanacs and Encyclopedia

NOW ON SALE AT

Northam's Book and Stationery Store
101 PRINCESS ST. PHONE: 651.

FOR SALE!

SMALL BRICK MILL—ENGINE, BOILER, CAR, DRY-BOARDS,
ALL COMPLETE, FOR \$700.00.

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

"THE IRON MEN."

DRESSED POULTRY

The Quality, The Article, The Price, The Best, Always to be Had at
DAVIS & HINTZE
PHONES: 43-49-50. FRONT STREET MARKET

Everybody Reads the Star Business Locals

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

CLEWS' BUSINESS REVIEW

Nation Should, Through Prudence, Prepare for War—Stocks Continue Weak—Money Market.

(Special Star Correspondence). New York, Feb. 11.—A new and, it is feared, final crisis has developed in our relations with Germany; and unless her present submarine policy is moderated, a single overt act may precipitate war. Usually the severance of diplomatic relations is followed by hostilities, but Germany has shown some hesitation in adding to her numerous enemies and should this spirit hold, it is yet possible that such a calamity may be avoided. This country plainly does not want war. That conspicuous fact has been amply proved by the forbearance of our government to a degree that often provoked adverse criticism of other nations. Let us hope that it may not be our lot to add fuel to the conflagration now devastating Europe, and that instead we may be left free to lead in hastening the return of peace.

Common prudence, however, dictates ample preparedness on our part. In case of hostilities, our fleet would be immediately available, and could co-operate with the allies. Our aid in this respect is in prompt and valuable. On land, it might be some months before we could render vital assistance. There is practically no chance of invasion in the United States, though a considerable guarding force would be required at home. To send even a half a million of well seasoned and properly trained men would require a considerable period, while the forwarding of a million or more would be a still greater task owing to the difficulties of transportation and equipment. The most efficient first aid we could offer the allies would be co-operation of the American fleet, a prompt and ample supply of munitions for France, Italy and Russia, and more liberal financing of these nations in order to assist Great Britain, which has taken on the brunt of financing the allies. We could also do much in building new merchant steamers with all possible economy in order to replace those destroyed by submarines. Such efforts would be quite as advantageous to the United States as to the allies. These vessels could be constructed for strictly American owners, and if properly managed would constitute a very profitable investment for the nation as well as the owners. Such an enterprise would be simply taking advantage of a grand opportunity for the immediate establishment on a firm basis of the United States as a maritime power. For several years to come ocean tonnage will be scarce and freight rates high. No such attractive opportunity ever occurred in our history, and American enterprise should be quick to take proper advantage.

The continued weakness of the stock market is significant. This week it has been largely due to foreign liquidation. Such declines are unusual before the beginning of hostilities, and are a sign of timidity and sometimes in order to anticipate necessary war financing. In this case there has been extensive foreign selling, both British and German. The British selling was due to the payment of war loans from proceeds of the recent \$250,000,000 loan. This transaction released considerable collateral which has been steadily offered for sale. The most important source of weakness, however, was probably from German sources. The result of German selling was distinctly noticeable in foreign exchange. Marks advanced sharply to over 70 owing to the demand for remittances, it being understood that fully \$5,000,000 marks were purchased this week. Previous to this foreign selling, the market weakened on expectation of a cessation of war operations, which are becoming less frequent and less profitable than in the early stages of the war. To some extent the stoppage of foreign munition orders will be offset by domestic orders from the American government for preparedness. Some of the contracts are already being placed, and in the event of our entering the war such orders will of necessity accumulate more rapidly. To cap the climax in the security markets there is a strong bear party which, encouraged by a successful campaign of several weeks, is disposed to distrust the advantages to the utmost. When peace negotiations began the market was heavily overbought. It is now in equal danger of becoming oversold, in which case a sharp rally would follow any favorable news, or when the unfavorable has been amply discounted.

Aside from the war, home conditions are generally favorable. Trade is in sound condition, but much hesitancy prevails owing to the great uncertainties of our international relations. The steel industry is fully occupied and seems assured of abundant orders, peace or war, yet hesitation is marked in many directions. Not a few concerns have offered their establishments to the government in order to facilitate mobilization of the industry to a war basis would be affected with much less rearrangement than two or three years ago. Our textile industries are equally perplexed as to the future. Large orders for woolen goods are expected for the army, but manufacturers are at a loss as to the securing of wool supplies which are scant and dear. In event of war, the government will probably commandeer all American grown wool. Transportation is another serious problem—the derangement of export trade, freight embargoes and scarcity of ships adding to the troubles of shippers and exporters. Whether the government would undertake control of the railroads in case of war is a matter of conjecture. As yet there is no apparent need of such a step. It may be taken for granted, however, that in order to facilitate mobilization, our government will take on many of the activities in production and distribution which were forced upon European governments as war measures. What Congress will do with the several important measures on railroads, revenue, etc., now before it, but overshadowed by the great international problem, remains to be seen. This session expires March 4th, and it is hoped that the session will be spent on an extra session. Manufacturers and distributors alike, are perplexed by many grave problems. From the economic point of view, the high cost and scarcity of raw materials is becoming an increasingly serious matter. The same is true as to labor. Meanwhile, profits in many cases are already seriously threatened by inability to check

growing expenses and an increasing unwillingness of consumers to pay current high prices, which are already beginning to visibly check consumption.

The money market is well supplied with loanable funds and rates are easy. A government loan to the extent of \$500,000,000 or more is talked about in case of war, but these figures, which are not official, create no uneasiness among bankers, who are confident that any necessary loan would be easily and promptly taken. Our banks are in an exceedingly strong position, as evidenced by the low rates of discounts prevailing in all parts of the country. The Federal Reserve system is working admirably and has strengthened immensely our banking resources. Recent liquidation has added to the supply of loanable funds, excepting, of course, the shipments of gold to South America and elsewhere. Even if we escape war and issue no domestic loan whatever, Europe must continue a heavy borrower in this market for a long time to come, simply because this is the most available banking reservoir in the world. Such demands will make themselves felt more conspicuously when peace arrives as liquidation of industrial facilities of this country will be freely called upon to aid in Europe's reconstruction. As an illustration of how rapidly New York is growing as a financial center, bank clearings recently touched the high record of \$1,181,000,000. This total was swelled by operations connected with the \$250,000,000 British loan, but on three other occasions bank clearings at New York passed the billion-dollar mark.

HENRY CLEWS.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Str. Nicaragua (Ger.), 3,385 tons, Hol-lasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger.), 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce).

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 10.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—50c.

ROBIN—\$2.75.

TAR—\$2.75.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—\$4.00, \$4.00, \$3.00.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine, nominal; rosin, \$5.00, \$4.30; tar, \$2.00-5c; crude turpentine, \$3.75, \$3.75, \$2.75.

RECEIPTS:

Spirits Turpentine.....(—)

Rosin.....(—)

Crude Turpentine.....148

Receipts same day last year—Spirits turpentine, (—) casks; rosin, (—) barrels; tar, (—) barrels; crude turpentine, (—) barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—16c; same day last year, 11c.

Receipts—19 bales; same day last year, 114 bales.

Receipts since August 1 to date, 77,075 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 145,794 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores at This Port Yesterday.

February 10, 1917.

Atlantic Coast Line—19 bales cotton; 36 barrels tar.

Seaboard Air Line—104 barrels tar; 10 barrels crude turpentine.

Schr. Addie Mae—8 barrels tar.

Total—19 bales cotton; 46 barrels tar; 10 barrels crude turpentine.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Purchase prices quoted by W. J. Meredith, Feb. 10.)

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, new, 70c to 80c bushel.

IRISH POTATOES—\$2.00 per bu.

CORN—\$1.15 to \$1.17 1/2 per bu.

WHEAT—Small, 10c to 12c per bu.

PORK—Small, 10c to 12c per bu.

WOOL—Burry, 30 to 32 1/2c; first class wool, 20c to 35c; highest grade, washed wool, 35c.

HIDES—Green, salt, 15c to 20c.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON—Old hams, 25c; sides and shoulders, 25c per lb; good demand.

BEEF—Wax—Firm, 25c per pound; good demand.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 20c to 25c per lb; dressed, 25c to 27 1/2c; chickens, grown, 45c to 50c; spring, 20c to 25c, head.

EGGS—Dull, 30c to 34c.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Feb. 10.—North Carolina peanuts, new crop, farmers' stock, fancy hand-picked, \$1.15; No. 1, machine, \$1.12 per bushel.

Virginia peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, Jumbos, 80c; fancy hand-picked, 75c; No. 1, machine, 80c.

Spanish peanuts, farmers' stock, new crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, \$1.15; Jumbos, \$1.20 per bushel.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 10.—Spanish—Farmers' stock—Market steady, \$1.15 per bu.

Virginia, Farmers' stock—Market steady. Fancy Jumbo 1/4c per lb; Extra Prime, 1/4c per lb; Prime, 1/4c per lb; Shelling Stock, 3 to 3 1/2c per lb.

HARDING PREDICTS TARIFF REVISION MAY BE NECESSARY

Pittsburg, Feb. 11.—William P. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, told more than 1,000 Pittsburg manufacturers and other business men at the annual dinner of the chamber of commerce Saturday that when the European war is over "business conditions in this country may render necessary a revision of the tariff."

Mr. Harding, who spoke on a "new era in American finance," had reviewed the work of the Federal Reserve Banks since November 1, according to a dividend report issued today. The sum of \$761,975, an average of about 2 1/2 per cent, was paid on a capitalization of \$30,535,000.

ENORMOUS DIVIDENDS ARE PAID OUT BY COTTON MILLS

Fall River, Mass., Feb. 11.—Dividends amounting to more than three-quarters of a million dollars were paid out by local cotton mills during the first three months of the fiscal year beginning November 1, according to a dividend report issued today. The sum of \$761,975, an average of about 2 1/2 per cent, was paid on a capitalization of \$30,535,000.

STOCKS ARE AGAIN CALM

Prices Gradually Reversed Following Outburst of Bullish Activity Due to the War Situation.

New York, Feb. 11.—After its first outburst of bullish activity on the outburst of the war with Germany the stock market settled down to a calm retrospection of the situation, prices meanwhile undergoing gradual but general reversal. Recessions from the higher levels of the early days of the week doubtless represented selling by important interests as well as individual investors; in whose minds there seemed to grow the impression that the full measure of the situation between Washington and Berlin yet was to be determined.

Another important factor that served to bring about a shrinkage of values was the steady selling in moderate volume of prime securities, bonds as well as stocks, of the international list. Offerings of these issues, notably Canadian Pacific, were at lowest quotation for a year or more. This condition was accentuated by continuous liquidation of war loans issued by the Entente allies, all of which established new low records.

A sudden strengthening of exchange on Berlin, with a concurrent advance in rates to Switzerland, revived the rumor that German financial interests were enforcing the liquidation of American securities to bolster their cash resources in neutral countries. In responsible banking quarters this theory received little consideration. Spasmodic liquidation of war shares and kindred specialties were suggestive of another "boom" arising from domestic necessities. Advances in stocks of this general character were not well maintained and efforts to promote a campaign based largely on speculative reasoning were not encouraged by those who supply the funds required for such purposes.

Monetary accommodations evinced a stiffer trend in all quarters, although call money relaxed from its high quotation of last week. Exports find themselves in a serious predicament by reason of the virtual embargo on east-bound freight, which has greatly impaired shipping facilities.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON REVIEW.

New Orleans, Feb. 11.—After standing at the advance practically throughout last week, the cotton market closed at a net gain of 49 to 62 points, compared to the previous week's close. For a brief period in the early trading of the opening session of the week the market was depressed, active months going 4 to 35 points under the previous week's final quotations. The highest prices were reached on the opening session, a bulge carrying them upward 88 to 103 points to a net gain of 66 to 82 points.

The chief effect of the unsettled state of international politics was to drive traders out of the market, giving moderate buying more effect than usual. The demand was stimulated by accounts of much cotton lost at sea and by reports that Entente merchant vessels would be convoyed across the Atlantic by war ships.

The census bureau figures, showing a consumption during 1916 of 53,710 bales of linters by power mills against 44,003 in 1915 were accepted as meaning that if this country were drawn into war, powder manufacturers would be forced to consume cotton because of the exhaustion of stocks here.

COTTON GOODS MARKET.

New York, February 11.—More business has been doing in cotton goods at lower prices, in the gray goods division. Prices named on some part clothing and sportings for printing and converting have been on bases from 1c to 1 1/2c a yard below the top figures of last year, and on these levels some contracts have been entered into for deliveries for the second quarter of the year. Wide drills are in better demand and cotton duck has strengthened considerably. Colored cotton goods have shown little change in price and branded cottons for the jobbing trade are unchanged. Bookings of fall business have proceeded steadily and some of the larger mills already have as many orders as they can complete to the end of September on plain and fancy cottons, blankets and some lines of fall gingham and cotton dress fabrics. Current business is fair, but not broadly active, most traders purchasing only as they need goods. The movement of merchandise on old orders continues as full as transportation facilities will permit. An inquiry was reported for sheetings for China, and other export inquiries are maintained.

Quotations are more or less nominal and irregular, as follows: Print cloths, 28-inch, 84x68, 5 1/2c; 84x68, 5 1/2c; 38 1/2-inch, 64x88, 4 1/2c; brown sheetings, southern standards, 11 1/2c; denim, 2 1/2c; indigo, 2 1/2c; tickings, 3 1/2c; 20 1/2c; prints, 8c; staple gingham, 9 1/2c; dress gingham, 12 1/2c and 13 1/2c.

PERU RESERVES ALL RIGHTS TO PROTECT HER CITIZENS

Hands Reply to German Minister Respecting U-Boat Declaration

Lima, Peru, Feb. 11.—The Peruvian government has sent its reply to the German minister respecting Germany's notification of submarine warfare and the new danger zone. In its note the government declares that it reserves all for the protection of Peruvian citizens, ships and cargoes, to which neutrals are entitled under international law.

However, deplorable may be the extremes to which the belligerents are carrying hostilities, continues the note, "now under new threats to neutral trade, the Peruvian government must declare that it cannot admit the resolution of which your government has given notification, because the Peruvian government considers it opposed to international law and the legal rights of neutrals."

The recent course of the vessel Lorton, which resulted in a claim being made by this government, proves the error and injustice of the submarine campaign.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

February 12, 1917.

Metereological data for day ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 44 degrees; at 8 P. M., 50 degrees; maximum, 55 degrees; minimum, 35 degrees; mean, 45 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .01 inch; rain-fall for the month, to date, .23 inch.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. yesterday, 5 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday, probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

The Port Calendar, Feb. 12, 1917.

Sun rises.....7:00 A. M.

Sun sets.....5:53 P. M.

Day's length.....10 hrs. 53 min.

THE TIDES.

High water. Low water.

A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M.

Wilmington.....1:09 1:17 8:38 8:30

Southport.....10:52 11:31 5:13 5:25

Masonboro In.....10:11 11:10 4:53 4:55

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS, February 11, 1917.

STATIONS:

Weather at 8 P. M.

Highest today.

Lowest today.

Precipitation at 8 P. M.

Asheville.....clear.....34.....30.....0

Atlanta.....rain.....40.....38......01

Augusta.....rain.....40.....38......01

Birmingham.....rain.....42.....42......24

Boston.....rain.....42.....40......0

Charlotte.....rain.....42.....40......0

Chicago.....rain.....42.....40......0

Galveston.....rain.....42.....40......0

Jacksonville.....rain.....42.....40......0

Memphis.....rain.....42.....40......0

Mobile.....rain.....42.....40......0

Montgomery.....rain.....42.....40......0

New Orleans.....rain.....42.....40......0

New York.....rain.....42.....40......0

Oklahoma.....rain.....42.....40......0

Pittsburgh.....rain.....42.....40......0

Raleigh.....rain.....42.....40......0

Savannah.....rain.....42.....40......0

Shreveport.....rain.....42.....40......0

St. Louis.....rain.....42.....40......0

Washington.....rain.....42.....40......0

SOUTHERN WANTS TO CUT OFF SEVERAL OF ITS TRAINS

(Special Star Correspondence).

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11.—The Southern Railway Company has filed with the corporation commission an application for permission to discontinue a number of trains which the company claims are not anything like earning their operating expenses. Two of the trains are on the branch line between Winston-Salem and Wilkesboro, one on the Sanford-Mount Airy line, via Greensboro and Madison, numbers 21 and 22 on the line between Asheville and Waynesville and one of the trains on the line between Winston-Salem and Charlotte. It is asserted in the application that these trains are costing the company \$115 per train mile to operate them and that they are earning only from 40 to 60 cents per mile. The insistence is that the trains are actually too good for the company and that the company for the accommodation they accord the traveling public in the light of the limited travel accommodated. The commission has only just received the application and no time for any hearing on the matter has been set.

SAYS GERMANY MUST HASTEN WORK OF HER SUBMARINES.

Hollweg Counts Upon the U-Boat to Quickly End the War.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung, according to a Geneva dispatch to the Temps, says that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg counts upon the submarine to end the war quickly.

"Every day badly employed," adds the paper, "is lost for Germany and gained for England which perfects her means of defense. We must hasten our action."

The newspaper expresses the conviction that less than seven weeks of submarine war will put England out of action.

Is Promoted to Captain

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11.—There has been issued from North Carolina National Guard headquarters here a commission to First Sergeant J. L. Shaw as captain of Company L, Second Infantry, now on duty on the Mexican border.

COAL BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

STORAGE

W. B. THORPE & COMPANY

35-39 GARRELL BUILDING WILMINGTON, N. C.

BURETT H. STEPHENS ARCHITECT

35-39 GARRELL BUILDING WILMINGTON, N. C.

DR. L. J. MEREDITH DENTIST

304-305 Southern Building, Phone 194.

Practiced Four Years in Whiteville, North Carolina.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Feb. 5th, 1917. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS
No. 90	Goldboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad. Through Sleeping Car between Wilmington and Raleigh. Open to receive passengers after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, Southbound until 7:00 A. M.	No. 91
3:20 A. M.		1:15 A. M.
Daily except Sunday.		Daily except Monday.
No. 51	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia open to receive outboard passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50
5:30 A. M.		12:30 A. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 64	Jacksonville, New Bern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63
5:45 A. M.		6:15 P. M.
Daily except Sunday.		Daily except Sunday.
No. 48	Goldboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington. Parlor cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains having Pullman service.	No. 49
8:00 A. M.		6:05 P. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 53	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52
8:45 A. M.		5:00 P. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 63	Jacksonville, New Bern and Intermediate stations.	No. 62
3:05 P. M.		12:30 P. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 55	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Sleeping cars daily between Florence and Columbia, which may be occupied at Columbia until 7:00 A. M.	No. 54
3:45 P. M.		12:50 P. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 59	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60
6:30 P. M.		10:15 A. M.
Daily except Sunday.		Daily except Sunday.
No. 42	Goldboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broker, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York Trains, carrying dining cars; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41
6:45 P. M.		9:50 A. M.
Daily.		Daily.
No. 57	Chadbourn, Conway and Intermediate points.	No. 58
7:00 P. M.		9:25 A. M.
Daily except Sunday.		Daily except Sunday.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

T. C. WHITE, Passenger Traffic Manager. W. J. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1916.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave "Electric Centre" for Winter Park	Leave "Electric Centre" for Wrightsville	Leave "Electric Centre" for Beach	Leave Beach for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Wilmington for Wilmington
6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.	*6:30 A.M.		*6:15 A.M.	*6:26 A.M.
6:40 A.M.	16:40 A.M.	x16:30 A.M.	x17:05 A.M.	17:15 A.M.	17:26 A.M.
6:50 A.M.	*6:50 A.M.	.....	.....	*7:20 A.M.	*7:31 A.M.
*6:50 A.M.	*7:00 A.M.	.....	*7:40 A.M.	*7:50 A.M.	*8:01 A.M.
*7:00 A.M.	*7:10 A.M.	.....	.....	*8:00 A.M.	*8:11 A.M.
18:30 A.M.	18:30 A.M.	x18:30 A.M.	x19:05 A.M.	19:15 A.M.	19:26 A.M.
10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	*9:15 A.M.	*9:25 A.M.	*9:36 A.M.
11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	.....	10:20 A.M.	10:31 A.M.
11:00 P.M.	11:00 P.M.	.....	19:45 A.M.	19:55 A.M.	20:06 A.M.
*1:10 P.M.	*1:20 P.M.	x*1:10 P.M.	12:15 P.M.	12:25 P.M.	12:36 P.M.
01:55 P.M.	01:55 P.M.	.....	1:45 P.M.	1:55 P.M.	2:06 P.M.
2:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	.....	x1:45 P.M.	*1:50 P.M.	*2:01 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	.....	*2:35 P.M.	*2:46 P.M.
6:40 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	.....	.....	*3:00 P.M.	*3:11 P.M.
4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.	2:45 P.M.	3:55 P.M.	4:06 P.M.
4:50 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6:40 P.M.
5:30 P.M.	5:30 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	6:50 P.M.
6:10 P.M.	6:10 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	7:20 P.M.
6:40 P.M.	6:40 P.M.	x6:40 P.M.	.....	6:00 P.M.	6:11 P.M.
7:15 P.M.	7:15 P.M.	.....	.....	6:40 P.M.	6:51 P.M.
8:15 P.M.	8:15 P.M.	.....	.....	7:15 P.M.	7:26 P.M.
9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	9:15 P.M.	.....	.....	8:06 P.M.
10:15 P.M.	10:15 P.M.	.....	.....	.....	8:56 P.M.
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P.M.	.....	10:00 P.M.	10:10 P.M.	10:21 P.M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10:45 P.M.	10:56 P.M.
.....	.....	.....	.....	11:15 P.M.	11:26 P.M.

A 'FLIVV' U-BOAT IS PROPOSED BY FORD

Plans Submarine to Carry Only One Man.

Detroit Manufacturer Explains an Invention to New York Times—Block to Factory to Work Out Model for the Craft.

(New York Times, 10th.)

Henry Ford has invented a device to bring about freedom of the seas, and he is going home to his laboratory in Detroit to perfect it. Inventor-like, he sees the problems of the world solved through mechanical efficiency, and he now proposes a new submarine that is to put the big dreadnoughts into the class with the mastodonts and other monsters of the dead past. As soon as he gets home he says he is going to make a model of his U-boat idea.

Mr. Ford explained his scheme yesterday and he was very much in earnest. He firmly believes that the submarine is to revolutionize the world of the seas. He declined to talk of the international situation, saying that should now be left to President Wilson; but it was evident from the emphasis he placed on the submarine in centering upon it he has chosen the weapon of the greatest potential power.

Mr. Ford said the one weakness in the submarine now in use was that it must expose itself in discharging a torpedo at an enemy ship. Remove this weakness, he argued, and the biggest battleship is helpless—and to remove this disability of the submarine is his plan.

It was late in the day, after many continued hours, when he talked to a Times reporter at the Hotel Belmont, and he was noticeably tired. But when he began to discuss submarines his face brightened, for to him the submarine of the future is to be the world's peace-maker.

"My idea of a submarine is a pill on a pole," he said in homely phrase. "That is, a pole on the front end of the submarine with a pill—bomb—on the end of it. The submarine is small, carrying one man, goes right up to the ship and sticks the pill against the hull. The submarine then withdraws and the torpedo goes off. That would settle that ship; and it can be done—what's to prevent it?"

"There would be no need for a submarine of this kind to expose itself. It could sight the ship a long way off, and then make the trip to it under water. When I get back home I am going to have a model of my idea of a submarine made in my Detroit laboratory."

"The sea should be free, and it is the submarine that will make it free. That's already clear from the events of this war. What have the battleships been doing in this war? Keeping pretty well in the background, I think. They are out of date already. They are on their way to the junk pile; they will not be able to stand up before the submarine."

Mr. Ford's idea of national defense is a sea-coast swarming with tiny submarines. "What more do you want?" he asked, as he leaned forward with intense eagerness. "It's like most of us, I think, I would equip them with my four-cylinder motor."

"How about getting the men to operate them?"

"I don't think that would be hard. It wouldn't be much, if any harder, to learn how to run one than it is to learn to run an automobile. I haven't developed the idea fully as to this submarine. I am not talking about it as something I see clearly in its detail. It's something I am thinking about."

"Wouldn't the range of such small submarines be short?"

"No, I think they could be made to travel a good way. We might use fuel for ballast," he turned questioning to one of the men with him and got a nod of approval. "I think they could be made to have a range of as much as 500 miles," Mr. Ford added.

"How could they be taken across the ocean?"

"I don't think it would be necessary to take them across the seas. But if it became necessary they could be taken in ships. They would not weigh more than two or three tons each."

It was evident that a submarine offensive by the United States was not pleasant for Mr. Ford to contemplate, but in answer to a question he said that if war came he would make the submarines, and it would be up to the government to use them as it thought best.

"Think how inexpensive the little submarines would be," he exclaimed, reverting to the general subject. "The submarine will be the ruler of the ocean of the future. It will rid the sea of its pests."

Mr. Ford confirmed the report that the Ford Motor Company would put up a large plant at Cork, Ireland. "We have just passed on the drawings for the buildings," he said, "and they will go forward at once. We will put up a factory with an output of 50,000 cars a year. We will introduce the same working conditions there as we have in this country—\$5 a day and the eight-hour day."

Contracts were approved yesterday for work on the new plant of the company at Newark.

Naval officers when told last night of the proposed Ford submarine listened, but declined to comment on the craft.

"We shall see," said one of them.

BERLIN HAD ONLY NEWS REPORTS OF ALARMIST NATURE

(Continued From Page One)

passports to the ambassador and his suite began to proceed with marked acceleration, and the foreign office officials, who hitherto would speak only with vague indefiniteness of the probable date for the departure of the ambassadorial train, now ventured on more definite commitments regarding the immediate impending completion of arrangements.

Many Reports Censored.

Had they been in possession of direct and authoritative information of the true status of affairs in America, officials declared repeatedly to the Associated Press correspondent, instead of being forced to depend upon alarmist press reports of extreme measures taken by the Washington administration,

the German government would have been in a far different position—far less concerned about necessity of protecting its own interests in a situation which, as it turned out, had been incorrectly reported. Much of the telegraphed press reports received, they declared they had not permitted the German press to republish fearing the effect upon public opinion, and the first cable advice received by an American correspondent explaining and clearing up the situation and shown by him to the foreign office, was conveyed to the German newspaper offices with celerity, showing what importance the officials attached to it.

No Anti-American Outbreaks.

The Americans in Berlin, and so far as known, throughout Germany, have during the days of tension following the rupture of diplomatic relations been treated without hostility and even in most cases with marked courtesy.

There have been no outbreaks of anti-American feeling or mob spirit such as occurred occasionally at the outset of the war against the English, and persons of other hostile countries, and except for the uncertainty and alarm regarding eventualities in connection with their plans to depart from Germany, they have had up to the present little cause for dissatisfaction as to their treatment by the German people as a whole.

The reiteration of this statement, made repeatedly in dispatches from Berlin before the correspondent's departure, may be advisable in this dispatch sent shortly after his reaching territory outside of Germany, to reassure relatives and friends of Americans within the Teutonic empire and to correct any alarming misconceptions on the subject which may be circulating in America. American residents of many are, as before, free to move about the country, to follow their customary pursuits, subjected to no hostile acts or causes of concern beyond delay in granting permission to depart from Germany. The issuance of the necessary visas for departure, through the local police, has been suspended, however, and no American passport is good for passing the frontier unless specially stamped by the military authorities.

Apprehension Over Delay.

Though the official standpoint is that permission to leave will be granted in due course and that the government has no present intention of departing from the provisions of 1793, or detaining or internment of Americans in case of war, the delays in issuing these military authorizations have produced a feeling of apprehension among those Americans who desire to leave Germany or in case of an actual breaking out of hostilities. The final attitude of the German government, on the subject of detention undoubtedly will be determined by that of the American government on the same subject, and pending the receipt of definite information on that subject, the issuance of permission to Americans to leave Germany seems to be proceeding with such deliberation.

First Act Following Rupture.

The first act of the German authorities after receiving news of the rupture of relations and the reports of the confiscation of ships and internment of civilians was to send orders to the frontier posts to recognize the regular police visas upon American passports, but to require a special military visa, and to instruct the police to turn over all decision to the military authorities. A few Americans who completed the formalities for going abroad before the police stopped issuing visas, succeeded in getting across the frontier before the order was generally enforced. The others reaching the frontier with valid passports and visas, and even with military visas, were turned back, and the German borders were virtually entirely closed to Americans.

With the departure of the embassy some of the non-official Americans began to trickle across the boundaries, and if it develops that no detentions will be enforced in America there seems every reason to expect that the bars will be lowered and permission granted. Meanwhile, as has been said, the treatment of Americans by the German population is usually perfectly correct and unhostile. Many Germans are expressing their opinion of the action of the American government to their American acquaintances or even to strangers, but for the greater part the population seems inclined rather to go out of its way to treat the Americans in its midst with more than normal consideration to assure them that there is no occasion for alarm or apprehension, and even to offer any services they can to assist their American friends and acquaintances in arranging their affairs for departure. "We are no barbarians!" is the phrase often repeated.

PRESBYTERIAN LAYMEN ARE TO MEET AT LEXINGTON, KY.

Home Missions Will Be Theme For Discussion at Convention.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 11.—Home missions will be the theme for discussion at the fifth general convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which begins a three-days session here February 20. Another three days' session of the convention will be held in New Orleans beginning March 1.

By holding two sessions church leaders hope to secure a larger attendance from all sections of the South.

Four sectional conferences, which will be an important feature of the convention, will consider the following subjects:

The rural and mountain problem; evangelism and individual work for individuals; the foreign speaking people and the negro population; and the special classes and their needs. Under the last named head special attention will be given to problems in connection with cotton mill operatives, prisoners in jails and convict camps, boys and the Jewish people.

Charles A. Rowland, of Athens, Ga., will preside.

SERIES OF SOCIOLOGICAL MEETINGS FOR MEN AT KINSTON

(Special Star Correspondence)

Kinston, N. C., Feb. 11.—Announcement was made today that the first of a series of sociological meetings for men to be held here this spring is scheduled for February 25. Notable speakers will feature the sessions. Dr. Edwin M. Poteat, president of Furman University at Greenville, S. C., will be the orator for that occasion. The subject was not announced. Dr. J. M. Parrott, a former president of the State Medical Society, will preside. A male quartet will be an added attraction.

In March Dr. Edward K. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and in April Federal Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of Asheville, will come here. The meetings will be strictly interdenominational, but will be held in the First Baptist church, which has one of the largest auditoriums in the city.

IN THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

Bettie Lee, in Kinston News

The gathering of the missionary clans of the eastern North Carolina Missionary Conference at Wilmington, on the lower Cape Fear river, was an occasion of considerable interest to the writer, inasmuch as she was so fortunate as to be there.

Women who glory in the cross of Christ, and who love to tell its sacred story, are much the same everywhere; they are characterized by the same gentle womanliness unconscious winsomeness and sweet courtesy the world over. This is the second meeting of this splendid body of women, that it has been my privilege to attend. Last year I had the pleasure of welcoming them to Kinston. Hailing as I do from the Old Dominion, naturally I found myself comparing them with our Virginia women, and realizing that they did not suffer by comparison. From the reports which were made they are going forward along most lines, having raised this year from 4,000 men one cent per word, missions. But here, as in Virginia, there is too great disparity between the number of women who are church members and the number of members of this organization, there being 30,000 in the Eastern North Carolina Conference, not members of any missionary organization, who are of that large class which is "at ease in Zion." It is but a simple problem in "The Rule of Three," if 4,000 women can raise \$3,000.00 for missions, what are the possibilities for 34,000 women, under equally favorable conditions?

When we think of the splendidly equipped women in the church, who are giving their time, talents and means to the things of the world, we are in danger of breaking the Tenth Commandment.

Mrs. B. W. Lipscomb, Home Base Secretary, from Nashville, Tenn., was present; also four returned missionaries—two from Brazil, one from China, and one from Korea.

The convention met in historic old Grace church, which sprang from an organization of the year 1793, or thereabouts, under the direct supervision of Rev. Francis Asbury. Of course, like everything else American, it has grown and broadened since Asbury's day. The Methodists of Wilmington had the honor of having the convention held in their church. Whitfield, preach to them as early as 1760. Gov. Tyler, who heard him on one occasion, said the sermon was worthy to be delivered in the King's Chapel in London.

In historic interest Cape Fear river is to North Carolina much the same that the James is to Virginia. Wilmington, at the head of tide water, is 30 miles from the coast; her harbor accommodates the largest ships. German merchantmen have been interned there since the outbreak of the European war. In going on down to the coast from Wilmington, many places of historic interest are pointed out to visitors. The old town of Brunswick, which was under the direct protection against the Indians, but now, of course, fallen in decay; the ruins of the colonial town of Brunswick, once the seat of government and the chief port of the province of North Carolina; Brunswick, old St. Philip's church whose three-foot walls built of large brick whose from England, are still intact—as if God meant to shield from destruction the building erected in His name. It is said that the common service for this old church was given by King George III. You are shown Fort Fisher, the haven of the blockade runners of the Confederacy. Virtually the last naval battle of the Civil War was fought here, resulting in the loss of Cape Fear river and Wilmington—the last remaining seaport of the south. How daring seamen successfully evaded the blockade and smuggled over the Cape Fear bar supplies so much needed for the southern commissariat, furnish as many of the most thrilling chapters in the history of those eventful days. Even the rice fields, the gray moss which festoons the trees, the river lights, the old lighthouse and of interest to the stranger; still more when we come in sight of the quarantine station, the fort, and Southport, whose quaint beauty is heightened by the brightness of the day. Southport is a part of our United States domain; a garrison of his troops is stationed here in Fort Caswell. As we near the wharf we notice a white pyramidal tower on a wooden island. This is Bald Head Island, the last of the Outer Banks. Owing to access to the gulf stream, the island is clothed with such tropical growth as almost make one think it a slice of Florida. Cape Fear Quarantine Station at Southport

IF BACK HURTS BEGIN ON SALTS

Flush the Kidneys at Once When Back-ache or Bladder Bothers—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness, bladder disorders, come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.

is thoroughly equipped; large ships are detained here for inspection and fumigation. Southport was originally called Smithville, in honor of Gov. Smith, one of its founders and an ancestor of our Bishop Coke Smith. By the way, the writer met at the convention a kinswoman of Bishop Smith, who endeared herself to all by many sweet courtesies. It was in old Fort Johnson here that Gov. Martin, the last colonial governor in North Carolina, took refuge, and afterwards effected his escape to England, from the patriots who became enraged over the execution of the Stamp Act.

Now just a word about Kinston, "the city beautiful," founded in 1760, which has developed into a city of beautiful homes, excellent schools and handsome churches. It is a large cotton and tobacco market. We are told that prior to the severance of allegiance to England by the colonies, it was called Kinstonville. But while the ties of community are strong and long drawn out, these people make room in their hearts for the stranger within their gates. Happy is he or she who is adopted into this great loving, hospitable family.

BUSINESS LOCALS

"ARE BUSINESS GETTERS"

And a Western Union Messenger will call for your Advertisement. Without Extra Cost to You. If You Want to Send a Telegram or Dele Messenger Delivery in the City, call the Western Union Direct.

The charge is only \$1.00 per line, but no ad taken for less than 25c. Cash with order unless advertiser has a regular account. Special 25 per cent discount on Business Locals for seven consecutive issues or longer. Advertisements running till ordered out must be discontinued in writing.

WANTED—SALESMAN OR BROKER with good reputation and acquaintance among the grocers, drug and confectionery trade in city and surrounding towns, to represent a progressive importer, packer and distributor of food products. Address Evan W. Hook & Co., Inc., Chesapeake, Baltimore, Md. fe12-7t

FOR SALE—LOT, 35 FEET FRONT, ON Seventh street, between Grace and Chestnut; or house and lot on MacRae street, 66 feet front. Can arrange suitable terms. Apply J. G. Kuhlen. fe12-11*

FLOWERS FOR ST. VALENTINE DAY. Choice cut flowers and baskets of flowers from One Dollar up. Phone 1367-W. Mrs. Louisa P. Fowler, "Fifth Avenue Florist." fe12-2*

LOST—MALE POINTER PUP, BLACK and white, 5 months old. Return to Dr. J. C. Wessell. fe12-11*

FOR ST. VALENTINE DAY. HEART ice cream deserts. Cottage cheese made fresh daily. A. G. Warren Ice Cream Co., Phone 435. fe12-11*

FOR SALE—2 GOOD MILK COWS. G. W. Westbrook, Bradley's Creek, N. C. Phone No. 7527-J. fe 11-2t

PECANS! PECANS! HAVE YOU SEEN my Eggshell Pecans? More wholesome than candy. Send 10 cents for sample of nuts, and price list of trees. J. L. Parrott, Kinston, N. C. fe 11-2t

WANTED—OLD FALSE TEETH. DON'T matter if broken. I pay \$1.00 to \$5.00 per set. Mail to L. Maser, 2007 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Will send cash by return mail. fe 11-21t

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE PASSENGER Maxwell, 1916 model, 25 horsepower, in first class condition. A bargain. Box No. 223, Goldsboro, N. C. fe 11-7t

SCHOOL BENEFIT CONCERT, TUESDAY evening, February 13th, 8 P. M. Cornelius Harrett school building. Admission, adults, 25 cents; children, 10 cents. fe 11-3t

SALESMEN WANTED—A LIVE MAN for high class proposition in and around Wilmington. Reference required. Excellent opportunities for the right man. Woolco Mfg. Ass'n, Ltd., Dayton, Ohio. fe 11-3t

LIST YOUR FARM AND TIMBER lands for sale with us. We sell small as well as big tracts. W. A. McGirt, Real Estate and Insurance. fe 4-su-mo-tu

FANCY DRESSED CHICKENS WITH giblets; fresh lot country butter, very best yet, 25c pound; backbones and spare ribs; very best of beef, veal, pork and lamb; very best New River oysters of season. Phone us or come and see. Batson's Meat Market, 115 Market street. Phone 72. fe 7-7t

OUR MULTIGRAPH CIRCULARS absolutely imitate real typewriting; our typewriting is of the most expert character. Right prices, rush service. Harriss Typewriting & Adv. Co. ja22-m,w,fe12

FOR SALE—AT \$70.00 PER SHARE, 22 shares, capital stock (par value, \$100.00) Independent Ice Co. This is a bargain. Investigate it. Address "W", care Star. fe 7-7t

WILMINGTON RAILWAY MAIL clerk examinations soon. \$75.00 to \$150.00 month. Vacations. Good education sufficient. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 328-B, Rochester, N. Y. ja 17-w,sa,su,m-23t

WANTED—A NO. 1 LATH MILL Foreman, either day or contract work. Anderson Lumber Corporation, Marion, S. C. fe 10-7t

Bargain! Bargain! BARGAIN! BUICK 5-Passenger Touring Car, 60 inch tread. CONDITION GOOD—Price Better. M. L. FENNELL. Phone 95. 105-109 North Second St.



The Secret of Success

is not only to earn all you can, but to SAVE all you can.

Start today, open a Savings Account with this strong bank and make deposits regularly—you will soon have accumulated a substantial sum of money that will enable you to take advantage of money making opportunities.

AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WANTED—TO BUY GUM, ASH, POPlar and pine logs; delivered by rail or water. Angola Mill, Wilmington, N. C. J. N. Bryant. ja 23-tf

HOME FOR SALE—715 NORTH FIFTH avenue; well built nine (9) room house; all modern conveniences; in good repair; lot 66x165. No reasonable offer refused; cheap as an investment. Reason for selling, going in other business. J. M. Woolard. fe 7-7t

SAW MILLS, ATTENTION!—WE WILL buy slab wood, saw dust, shavings and pine wood. Quote price and quantity. F. O. B. Wilmington. Independent Ice Company. de29-tf

IF ITS SATISFACTION YOU WANT, see us. General commercial printing, multigraph facsimile typewriting circulars; expert typewriting; notaries public. Letterheads a specialty. Best quality. Prices reasonable. Harless Typewriting & Adv. Co. ja21-tf

NOTICE—I HAVE MOVED FROM 408 South Fourth street to 108 South Front, with a full line of vegetables and groceries, and would thank any one to come see me before buying. Phone 1397, Dan Benton. fe 2-tf

WANTED—FINE TAR. WILMINGTON market now twelve cents per gallon and likely to remain firm. Consign shipments to Frank A. Thompson, Wilmington, N. C. ja 23-tf

WORLD ALMANAC FOR 1917 Delivered anywhere in city, 25c; by mail 35c. Phone 745, Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. ja 27-tf

"GASTINE" IS WHAT THE MOTORIST wants, eliminates carbon, gives 35 per cent more mileage, money back guarantee. Agents and dealers wanted. Write, Gastine Sales Co., 813 S. Sharp St., Baltimore, Md. ja 31-21t

UNREDEEMED WATCH, NO. 4931: ONE open face solid 14 carat watch, Elgin movement, sale price \$9.60. Unredeemed watch No. 4263, one hunting case 16 size, 14 carat solid gold 17 jewel Elgin movement, sale price \$27.50. Unredeemed watch No. 6661, one hunting case ladies' watch, 15 jewel Waltham movement, 25 year case, sale price \$8.90. Chas. Finkelstein, 8 South Front street. Phone 642. fe 3-tf

OPPORTUNITY TIME—WE HAVE three floors of furniture, some slightly damaged, which are bargains for you; fine to wedge in in odd places; also a good line of new goods. We are the place you have been looking for. See us at 19, 21, 23 South Front St. Sterling Furniture Co., Phone 60. E. H. Sneed, Mgr. ja17-tf

MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITY—To an experienced manufacturer with capital we can offer special inducement to locate in Monroe. We own a practically new building of three stories, 65x200 with cement basement 65x117, thoroughly equipped as to fire protection, and located within a ten minutes walk of center of town. Labor conditions ideal. Write Monroe Hardware Company, Monroe, N. C. fe 10-7t

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, nicely furnished. All modern conveniences. One block from Postoffice, 216 North Second street. Phone 778. fe 5-tf

OLD NEWSPAPERS—SUITABLE FOR wrapping or placing under carpets; limited number for sale at 20 cents per hundred while they last, at The Star office. de 14-tf

AUTO OWNERS—WHEN COLD WEATHER gets your radiator, don't forget that Klander, 8 South Second street, is the man who can give you the best job and the most satisfaction. Out-of-town shipments given prompt attention and fairest treatment. fe 4-tf

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCER'S BUSINESS in Fairmont, N. C., with well established custom. Centrally located on main street. Reason for selling, change in business. Box 146, Fairmont, N. C. fe 6-7t

APPLES

Two cars Yorks and Baldwins will arrive February 12th. We have just received a nice fresh stock Smith Bros. Cough Drops, Hershey's Milk Chocolate and Almond Bars, Tootsie Rolls, Chocolate Hands, etc.

Try our Quality Mixture or Everyday Assortment in 30 pound pails, the best candy on the market for the money. Send us your Candy and Produce orders.

Bear Produce & Mdse Co. WHOLESALE. Phone 452-153 Wilmington, N. C.

COTTON

2,000 Bales Low Grades.
2,000 Bales Middling.
2,500 Bales Strict Middling.
2,300 Bales Good Middling.
Above Quantities Wanted.

W. B. COOPER & CO. Wilmington, N. C.

Stacks, Tanks, Boilers, Pumps. GAS AND STEAM ENGINE REPAIRS. REPAIRS FOR MILLS, HOTELS AND PUBLIC WORKS. OUR FOUNDRY MAKES ALL KINDS OF IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS.

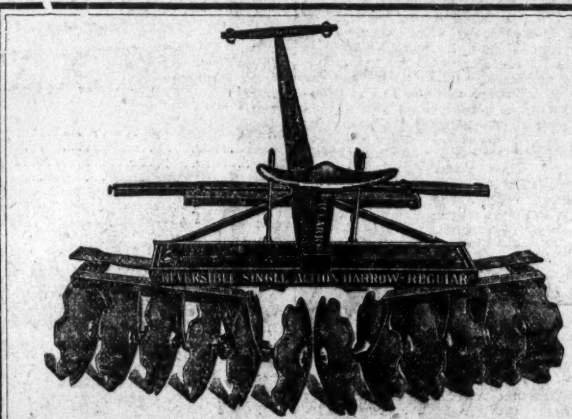
Cape Fear Machine Works PHONE 213. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SPARE MONEY

When you have extra money, funds that you are not quite ready to use and are holding for proper investment, the best place to keep it is in the Bank. There it is safe; you can get at it when you want it, and, instead of being idle, it is producing money for you. Don't keep money in your house or your office. Deposit it in the Bank. This Bank offers you every accommodation and security.

CITIZENS BANK

COR. SECOND AND PRINCESS STREETS.



CLARKE'S CUTAWAY HARROWS; GENUINE OLIVER FLOWS; BLACK HAWK CORN AND COTTON PLANTERS

We have a car load of the above on the way which will arrive in a few days.

Wm. E. Springer & Company WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROTARY COUNTY FAIR

FEBRUARY 15-16

A guaranteed attraction full of "pep" from the rising of the curtain until the ringing down thereof. Three artistic acts of fun, frolic and music. Performance begins 8:30; final curtain 10:45 P. M. (Rotary time).

(Space donated by J. W. Murchison & Co.)

A MOVING PICTURE

Do you want a moving picture of your progress to financial independence?

Get it at the Home Savings Bank. Your savings pass book showing regular-as-clock-work deposits, occasional additions of interest and only such withdrawals as real emergencies demand.

Will you give a moving picture of your journey success-ward, one that will inspire you to renewed effort every time you look at it?

HOME SAVINGS BANK Wilmington, N. C.

STACKS, TANKS, BOILERS, PUMPS. GAS AND STEAM ENGINE REPAIRS. REPAIRS FOR MILLS, HOTELS AND PUBLIC WORKS. OUR FOUNDRY MAKES ALL KINDS OF IRON, BRASS AND ALUMINUM CASTINGS.

Cape Fear Machine Works PHONE 213. WILMINGTON, N. C.